



DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION PICTURES



# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED

# WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CVII. No. 2758

New York, July 16, 1908

Price 10 Cents



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## The Gathering of the Democratic Hosts in Denver.

ANIMATED STREET SCENE DURING A RECESS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION WHICH GAVE MR. BRYAN HIS THIRD NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.—Photograph by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

[NOTE.—For other convention photographs see pages 52, 53, 56 and 65.]



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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation books are open for your inspection. Guar-  
anteed average 100,000 copies weekly.

"In God We Trust."

Thursday, July 16, 1908.

## President Taft's Policies.

MR. TAFT assures the public that he will continue to advocate the code of business and corporate ethics which President Roosevelt has supported. We have no doubt that he will do this with vigor, but with becoming moderation. The time had come in this country when it was necessary to regulate with greater care the conduct of many of our corporations, and this need was so obvious to all that it had general commendation from the public. In enforcing these policies, Mr. Taft, as President, will take no steps backward, and every move he makes will be in obedience to law and in strict conformity with the Constitution.

The election of the Republican ticket this year will signalize the inauguration of a Taft administration. It will be known by no other name, and Mr. Taft would have it called by no other. He does not need to borrow plumes, for he will have policies of his own which will be well worth considering. Chief among them will be those in reference to the future of our colonial possessions. No man in the country is better equipped to formulate a plan to mark out the destiny of the Philippines, for instance, than Mr. Taft. He will have his own solution of such problems as the Panama Canal, the government of Porto Rico, and our relations with Cuba and Japan. Some of these are burning questions that have been left in the background, unfortunately, though involving considerations of the greatest magnitude and perhaps the peace of the nation. These problems embrace questions of far greater importance to the American people than the limitation of the right of injunction by the Federal courts, the levying of an inquisitorial income tax, the busting of the trusts, or the smashing of the railroads.

And so we believe that the next administration will be known by the name of its own creator. If it fails it will be the failure of President Taft, and that failure will involve, we fear, the downfall of the great political party which has achieved so much for the public welfare, which has done so much for the nation's prosperity, which has never been properly chargeable with a panic, and which has brought peace, contentment, and the full dinner pail to the masses of the people as never before. This is the party that in the time of its trial and travail has honored Mr. Taft by selecting him, with the advice and consent of the President, for its leader and administrator for four years after March 4th, 1909.

This is peculiarly a time and the opportunity for thoughtful and courageous Republican leaders, and Mr. Taft himself, to recall the impressive Biblical prophecy, which, without a thought of irreligion, might well be quoted in this connection, that "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall the gathering of the people be."

## The Modesty of Ability.

THE SUGGESTION that Secretary Root may be appointed by President Taft to the position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court is interesting. No man in this country is better qualified by temperament, training, and experience for this exalted place than Secretary Root, but it hardly seems to his many friends, especially in New York State, that he should care to be taken out of political life at this time. We do not always make our ablest men Presidents, because unusual mental equipment is not often accompanied by the qualities which make for popularity. To prove the truth of this statement, we have only to point to a long line of our Secretaries of State, including such men as Clay, Webster, John Hay, and last, but by no means least, Elihu Root. In these days of campaigning Mr. Root proceeds quietly and efficiently about the work of his office—the most exacting departmental work in all Washington. That very element among our voters who cry out against his record as a corporation lawyer, by that very argument cite his greatest claim to national gratitude.

He is serving the country well. All the advantage of his great legal ability and every moment of his time have been given to the work of the Department of State. Our consular service feels the result. It is more nearly possible now for a young man to choose our foreign service as a life career than it has ever been before in the history of this country. All of our international relationships feel the effect of his trained intelligence and even diplomacy at the helm. He has just completed an arbitration treaty with Japan, quietly carrying on negotiations in the face of all the strained relationship between the two peoples. This is the sixth treaty of the sort, and by far the most important, under the provisions of The Hague conference, negotiated by Secretary Root with foreign nations.

Elihu Root will probably never become President. The time he might devote to an assiduous cultivation of public favor he gives instead to downright hard work in the service of his country. Others of his contemporaries may achieve a higher office, but none is likely to display greater patriotism or deserve a higher reward at the hands of the nation. He furnishes a conspicuous example in these strenuous days of the modesty of great ability.

## Vacancies on the National Ticket.

THE BRIEF illness of our popular vice-presidential candidate from New York State, James S. Sherman, brought up the question of the way in which a national ticket could be filled if, by any means, a vacancy on it should take place between the nomination and the election. The national committee would probably fill the vacancy in the case of the vice-presidential candidate, but it would be loath to do this in the case of the presidential nominee. If a sufficient time intervened before the election, the committee would probably reconvene the national convention, and that body would make a new nomination.

No presidential candidate of a great party has ever declined to accept the nomination after it was made, but this has happened in the case of vice-presidential candidates. When the Democratic convention of 1844 nominated Silas Wright, of New York, for Vice-President, on the ticket with Polk, with the hope of placating the intimate friends of Van Buren, who had been defeated for the presidential nomination by the operation of the two-thirds barrier, he immediately and peremptorily declined; and the convention, which was still in session, had to select another man. It put up George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania. The Northern section of the Democracy in 1860 nominated Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, but he declined after the convention had adjourned. Then the national committee selected Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia. John Langdon, of New Hampshire, declined the proffered vice-presidential nomination in 1812 on the Madison ticket, but the nomination had not actually been made at that time. The congressional caucus, which did the nominating in those days, then selected Elbridge Gerry.

Happily there will be no occasion for the exercise of any such contingent power this year by either committee or convention, but it would be well for the national convention of 1912 to take into consideration the possibility of the creation of a vacancy on either end of the ticket during the campaign and outline the way in which it could be supplied. These are days of high pressure on candidates for high office, and the chances of accidents and emergencies should be taken into the account.

## Public Office a Public Trust.

THE DEATH of Grover Cleveland furnishes the most effective refutation of the old charges that he used his public office to accumulate a fortune. His moderate estate proves him to have been a comparatively poor man. One of the easiest forms of attack is such a newspaper charge as this, and at the same time it is one difficult to refute. That a man is using his office to enlarge his private fortune is so easily believed by a great section of the public that it does not always occur to them that very many men characteristically prefer power to money, and that even an unscrupulous office-holder does not necessarily consider a fortune as the chief aim of public place. In connection with our Presidents the charge has been made more than once, and always disproved in the end. Grant and Van Buren both faced it, and, of

course, it was one of the innumerable charges brought against Lincoln by his enemies. To-day the fortunes of such men as Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie are exaggerated in the public mind. The vast sums they have given to education and to charity must have had their effect, but the newspapers rejoice in such vague generalities as tend to inflame the public imagination, and only Death, the great revealer, will gain popular credence for his statement of the facts.

## The Plain Truth.

THE INTERESTING fact was brought out, at the recent Standard Oil hearing in New York, that, like Federal office-holders, few of its employes die and none ever resign. The company, without making a brass-band display of the fact, has for many years established a very generous pension system. When an employe is sixty years old and has been twenty years in the service of the Standard Oil Company, he may retire and for ten years receive half of the average salary paid for the last ten years of his work. Thereafter he receives twenty-five per cent. of his average salary for the rest of his life. It is not surprising that this great corporation is not troubled with strikes and lockouts, and that it is one of the most popular of all our great industries among the working element. Gradually the public is beginning to appreciate that a corporation which has achieved world-wide reputation not only for its remarkable business success, but also for the integrity and honesty of its management, is one of the factors of our national prosperity, of which we have no reason to be ashamed.

ONCE more a disgraceful boxing bout on a United States battleship has resulted fatally. The State of New York and other States forbid prize fights presented under the guise of boxing matches, and it is shameful that the United States government does not do the same. Peter G. Hagen, a marine on the battleship *Mississippi*, was recently pitted in a slugging match on the battleship, while the chaplain, the Rev. Father Reaney, presided. We have been told that boxing matches in the navy were tolerated because they were innocent diversions among the marines, but in the Philadelphia case a professional was brought aboard; a fat purse was provided by the crew of the *Mississippi* and by the friends of the Philadelphia pugilist. The marine who was pounded until he died from exhaustion was the victim of as brutal an exhibition as any prize ring has ever witnessed, and it is no consolation to read in the dispatches that, when poor Hagen's death was announced, Father Reaney, who presided over the fight, "led all those present in prayer for the dead marine." It is shameful that the pugilist who killed this brave United States marine was not taken into custody.

ON JULY 28th the new British patent law will go into effect, stipulating that foreigners who obtain British patents must manufacture the patented goods on British soil. German workmen are now petitioning their government to adopt retaliatory measures, so hard are they hit by the effects of the law. One English authority estimates that the statute will confer greater industrial benefits on Great Britain than any law that has been passed in the last half century. And yet it is undoubtedly a distinct departure from the spirit of free trade, and is a parallel to our much-maligned copyright law, which provides that anything enjoying American copyright must have been printed in this country. American firms doing a large business in England, such as the Gillette Safety Razor Company and the United States Shoe Company, are opening English branches, and others are entering into arrangements with British firms, by the terms of which the latter agree to make the goods and pay a royalty to the American owners. The free-trade idealist will consider this a backward step in the march of human progress, but it seems to us reasonable to believe that a nation which cares zealously for its own is doing only its proper share in bringing about the advancement of civilization.

TOLSTOY'S theory that patriotism is an unworthy motive, and one that should be eliminated in the march of civilization, may do very well as a theory; but if every citizen agreed with Tolstoy, one of the greatest agencies of human progress would be killed. Local pride is only a lesser patriotism, and in this day and generation is worth fostering. Not long ago we had occasion to refer to the place which Rochester occupied among American cities, and we dwelt upon the long list of those who had contributed to the welfare of the nation in various walks of life who hailed from that city. The eulogy drew forth a response from the daily papers of the city of Troy—not by way of protest unfriendly to the sister city, but in a spirit of earnest emulation—a claim for equal attention. "Rochester's renown must be conceded," says the *Troy Press*, "although decidedly inferior to that of Troy." And it goes on to cite among distinguished Trojans, Russell Sage, Emma Willard, Mrs. Russell Sage, Senators William A. Marcy and Edward Murphy, Jr., Major-General George H. Thomas, Major-General John E. Wool, Governor Frank S. Black, and that almost-Governor, John A. Griswold. "Trojan celebrities by the dozen," continues this loyal Trojan sheet, "whose names are omitted will occur to many readers, but we have simply gone far enough to show that Troy signally outclasses Rochester in its sons and daughters. Nevertheless, Rochester's record is above the average, and we cheerfully give it our cordial congratulation." Bravo! Let the warfare continue.



## People Talked About

THERE has of late years been much agitation in various parts of the Union in favor of so amending the Federal Constitution as to permit the election of United States Senators by popular vote. As the adoption of this plan is very remote, some impatient States have enacted laws which virtually achieve the results that such an amendment would effect. Nomination primaries are held in these States for the selection not only of State candidates, but also of candidates for the United States Senate, the wish of the people being regarded by the legislators as a mandate which cannot be disobeyed. Usually a man thus chosen for the senatorship is a member of the dominant party, but in Oregon a different state of affairs just now exists. The Legislature lately chosen there has a large Republican majority, and ordinarily it would elect a Republican to the highest branch of Congress, but, owing to the primary plan, Governor George E. Chamberlain, a Democrat, is likely to be the next United States Senator from Oregon. Governor Chamberlain obtained a majority over his Republican opponent, and is plainly the choice of the people for the senatorial office. Sixty-eight successful Republican candidates for the Legislature publicly promised to vote for the man designated by the people, and it requires only forty-six votes to elect. Governor Chamberlain's triumph is purely a personal one. He was elected Governor by a small plurality in 1904, when Roosevelt carried Oregon, and was re-elected two years ago by ten times his former plurality.

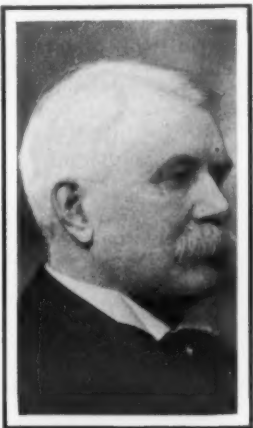


GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Democratic Governor of Oregon,  
who may be chosen United  
States Senator by the Re-  
publican Legislature.

A RECENT addition to the board of trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York is reported of three gentlemen of note and high standing. The new trustees are the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, former Attorney-General under President Garfield; ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General James M. Beck; and President Edwin S. Marston, of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. The Mutual Life has one of the ablest, strongest, and most representative directing boards of any similar institution in the world, and no company is conducted with greater economy, conservatism, and care.

THE King and Queen of Wurtemberg have just been lifted from obscurity to distinction, by making an ascension in a steerable balloon. The airship was Count Zeppelin's, and they were the first reigning sovereigns to ride in such a vessel.

IN FIT recognition of his great services as one of our ablest and most advanced educators, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, New York State commissioner of education, was honored on his sixtieth birthday with a complimentary dinner, given at Albany by the board of regents and officers of the State education department. Few men have done so much for the cause of popular education as has Dr. Draper, who has brought the public-school system of the Empire State up to its highest degree of efficiency and usefulness. The tributes paid him by the prominent men who spoke at the banquet voiced the sincere esteem in which he is held by educationists far and wide. With his powers still unimpaired, Dr. Draper can look back to an immense amount of valuable and honorable work. Beginning life as a lawyer, he became interested in educational matters as a member of the Albany city board of education. Afterward he served in the New York Legislature, was subsequently a member of the court of commissioners on the Alabama claims, and later became New York State superintendent of public instruction. Afterward he was superintendent of instruction at Cleveland, O.; president of the University of Illinois for ten years, and in 1904 he was elected to his present position. Since 1902 he has been a member of the board of United States Indian commissioners. He has been an author, an editor, and a bank director, and was awarded medals at the Paris and St. Louis expositions for his unusual services in educational administration.



DR. ANDREW S. DRAPER,  
New York State commissioner of  
education, whose sixtieth  
birthday was royally  
celebrated.—Moore.

ARMOUR'S comfort and happiness have been greatly increased, and life has taken on for her a much brighter aspect. She is able now to participate freely in the innocent enjoyments which pertain to her fortunate lot. One of her fads is a fondness for good horses, and her pet pony, Hycoma, is one of the treasures of her existence. The animal is a very fine one, as is evidenced by the fact that it won a yellow ribbon recently at the Lake Forest Open-air Horse Show, where it had, of course, numerous competitors. Miss Armour also was awarded another coveted prize, taking the blue ribbon for the flowered-vehicle class.

BARON TAKAHIRA, the Japanese ambassador to the United States, has lately been beguiled into expressing some interesting opinions. Referring to the attempt to disprove the story that Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, made the first American flag, he asserted that the people of this country do not sufficiently revere their traditions. Americans, he said, know of only three things, viz., baseball, business, and politics. Venturing into "woman's sphere," the baron declared in favor of the directoire gown as against the kimono of his native land.

MANY progressive students from the Orient have, in recent years, attended and made their mark at the leading American colleges. These aspiring young men have come mainly from Japan and China. Both these countries have often been represented in our institutions of learning by students of character and brains, who on their return to their native lands have become successful and famous in many walks of life. The spread of advanced ideas in the Celestial Kingdom and the friendliness between that country and the United States have resulted in an increase of the number of Chinamen coming within our borders to secure a higher education. Among the Chinese youths who are at present distinguishing themselves alongside of American students is Mr. Kia Loh Sun, who is pursuing his studies at Cornell University. Mr. Sun is a senior in the college of mechanical engineering, and is a leader in the Chinese colony at Cornell. He has lately been elected president of the Cosmopolitan Club, composed of men who hail from all over Europe, North and South America, and the Orient. Mr. Sun is a young man of pleasing appearance and of high ability, who is a credit to his alma mater, and who will doubtless achieve a worthy career on his return to China.



KIA LOH SUN,  
A popular Chinese student who has  
been elected president of a  
leading Cornell club.—Howes.

A FEW years ago the entire country was interested in the case of Miss Lolita Armour, the daughter of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, the eminent financier and leader in the beef industry, when she was being treated by the famous Dr. Lorenz, of Vienna, for a serious physical defect. It is safe to say that few persons have ever been the recipients of wider sympathy than was accorded to the little maiden at that time. There was general rejoicing when it was learned that the skillful surgeon had effected a marked improvement in the child's condition. Since that period of trial and suffering Miss



MISS LOLITA ARMOUR,  
Daughter of J. Ogden Armour, the noted Chicago capitalist,  
and her prize-winning pony.—Rissen.

THE NEW leader of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently elected at the ninth biennial convention in Boston, is Mrs. Philip N. (Eva Perry) Moore, of St. Louis. A woman of long experience in organized woman's work, Mrs. Moore is fitted by education, personality, and circumstances for the national leadership of clubwomen. Born at Rockford, Ill., she is college bred, having been graduated from Vassar, where she took the full mathematical and scientific course, which was followed by three years of travel in foreign lands. Since her marriage she has resided in Colorado, Kentucky, and Mexico, and has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Her acquaintance is thus very wide, and covers a number of localities north and south. A woman of high purpose and keen intellect, and an experienced executive, Mrs. Moore has been drawn into great activity in woman's work. The well-known Wednesday Club of St. Louis has had her for its leading spirit from the beginning. She helped to form the St. Louis Musical Club and the St. Louis Symphony Society. Among the helpful bodies which she aids are the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, the Provident Association, and the Society of District Nurses. An enthusiast for education, Mrs. Moore is one of the three trustees of Vassar College, and is general secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The general federation under her efficient administration is expected to continue to grow in strength and influence.

WHEN, in the fall of 1905, George B. McClellan was declared re-elected mayor of New York by a small plurality, the cry was raised on behalf of his leading opponent, William Randolph Hearst, that the vote had not been honestly counted and that the mayor's title to another term was fraudulent. This view of the case was shared in by tens of thousands of voters of all parties. Mr. Hearst in time began legal proceedings to disprove the mayor's re-election, and employed Mr. William M. Ivins, who had been the Republican candidate for mayor, as his counsel. Mayor McClellan from the start strongly resisted the attempt by legal methods to test the election count. In addition to the action in the courts, Governor Hughes was induced to recommend, and the Legislature passed, a bill demanding a recount, which measure was afterward declared unconstitutional. After a long and stubborn fight the courts decided that a recount must be had. The first ballot boxes opened disclosed serious discrepancies, which, when rectified, brought gains to Mr. Hearst. The rate of gain, however, was not kept up, and when all the votes had been recounted it was found that Mayor McClellan's plurality, although somewhat reduced, was ample to substantiate his claim to the office. The legal battle was costly for both sides, but it showed that the present election laws are pretty effective.



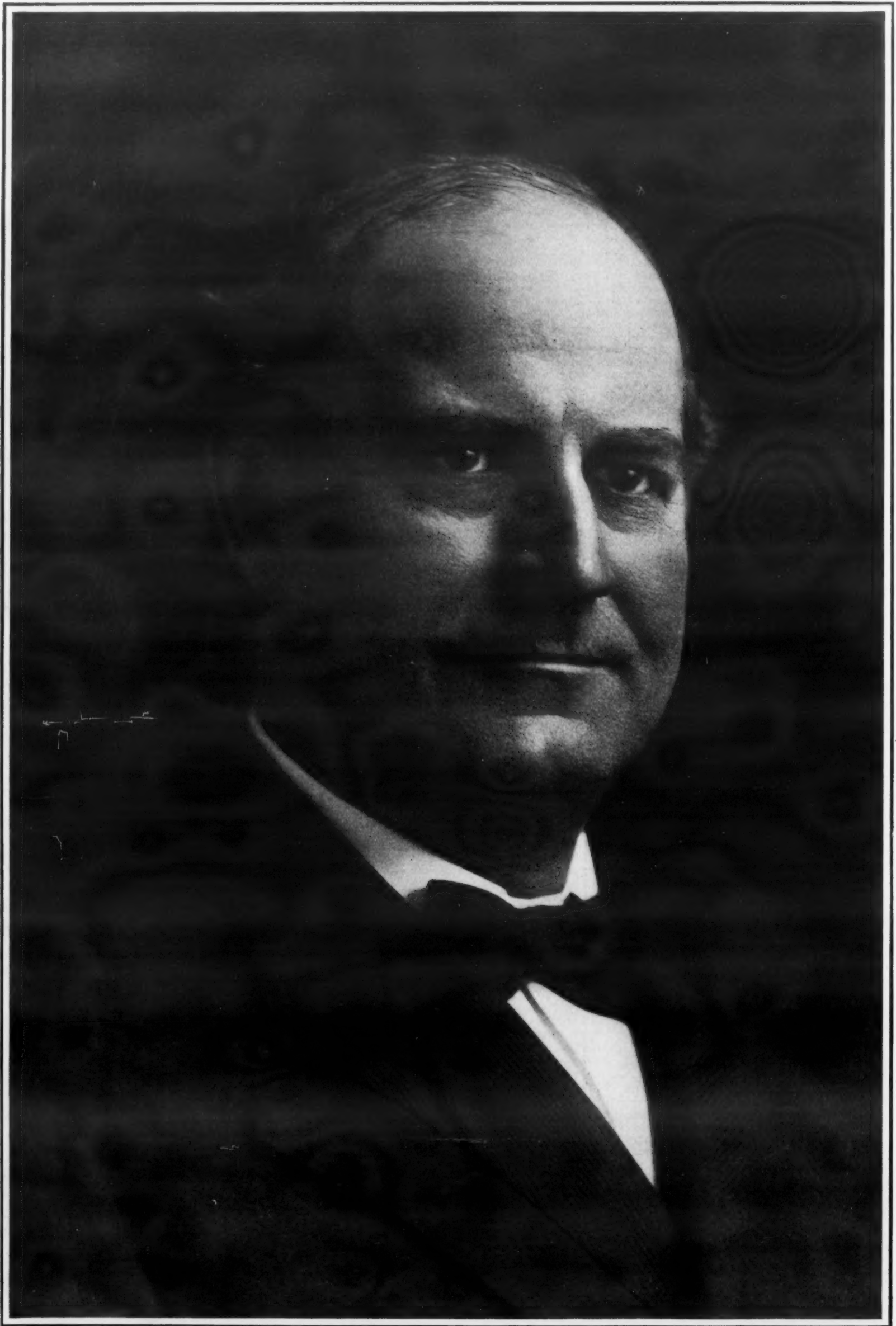
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,  
The legality of whose title as mayor  
of New York has been proved by  
a recount of the votes.  
Copyright, 1905, by Rockwood.

MRS. LUCY A. R. CLARK, of Garland, Utah, who was elected as an alternate delegate to the late Republican national convention, was seated as a regular delegate soon after she reached Chicago. This is the first time that a woman ever had a vote in a Republican national gathering. Mrs. Clark is fifty-eight years of age, and is a native of the Mormon State. Her parents were among the pioneers of 1847. Although she had only meagre opportunities of education, she began to teach at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Clark has had eleven children, eight of whom are living. To these children she has devoted the best energies of her life. Six of them qualified themselves at the State university as teachers. Mrs. Clark early developed an interest in public affairs. She is a forceful character and has been prominent in every movement intended to advance the interests of the people. Much of her time in late years has been devoted to woman suffrage. In 1896 she ran on the Republican ticket for State senator, but was defeated. Subsequently she was appointed postmistress of her native town.

THE NEW leader of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, recently elected at the ninth biennial convention in Boston, is Mrs. Philip N. (Eva Perry) Moore, of St. Louis. A woman of long experience in organized woman's work, Mrs. Moore is fitted by education, personality, and circumstances for the national leadership of clubwomen. Born at Rockford, Ill., she is college bred, having been graduated from Vassar, where she took the full mathematical and scientific course, which was followed by three years of travel in foreign lands. Since her marriage she has resided in Colorado, Kentucky, and Mexico, and has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Her acquaintance is thus very wide, and covers a number of localities north and south. A woman of high purpose and keen intellect, and an experienced executive, Mrs. Moore has been drawn into great activity in woman's work. The well-known Wednesday Club of St. Louis has had her for its leading spirit from the beginning. She helped to form the St. Louis Musical Club and the St. Louis Symphony Society. Among the helpful bodies which she aids are the St. Louis Training School for Nurses, the Provident Association, and the Society of District Nurses. An enthusiast for education, Mrs. Moore is one of the three trustees of Vassar College, and is general secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The general federation under her efficient administration is expected to continue to grow in strength and influence.



MRS. PHILIP N. MOORE,  
Of St. Louis, the newly-elected  
president of the General  
Federation of Women's Clubs.  
Winton.



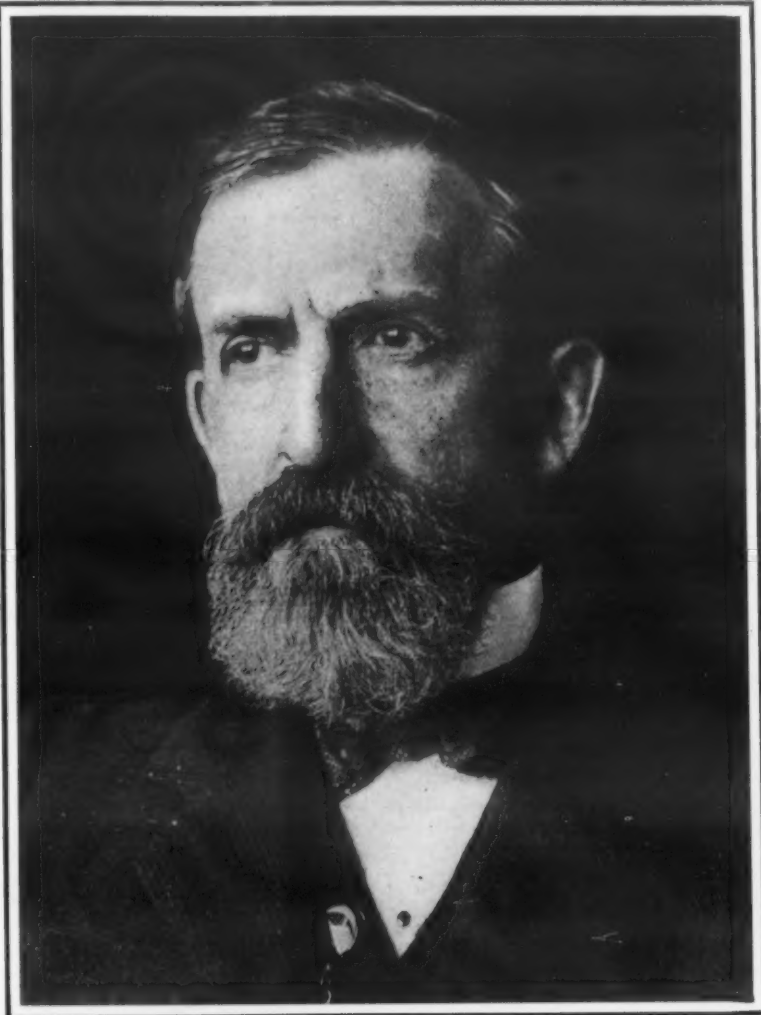
**William Jennings Bryan,**  
WHO WAS NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION  
OF 1908, AT DENVER, COL.—Copyrighted, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



# The National Convention of the Democrats at Denver



THOMAS TAGGART,  
Chairman of the National Committee, who  
opened the convention.



JOHN WORTH KERN,  
OF INDIANA, THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES.—Copyright, 1908, by Waldon Fawcett.



IGNATIUS J. DUNN,  
Of Omaha, making the speech nominating  
Bryan for President.



CHARLES BRYAN,  
The devoted brother of the presidential  
nominee.



UREY WOODSON,  
Secretary of the Democratic National  
Committee.



WILLIAM SULZER,  
Congressman and delegate from New York.



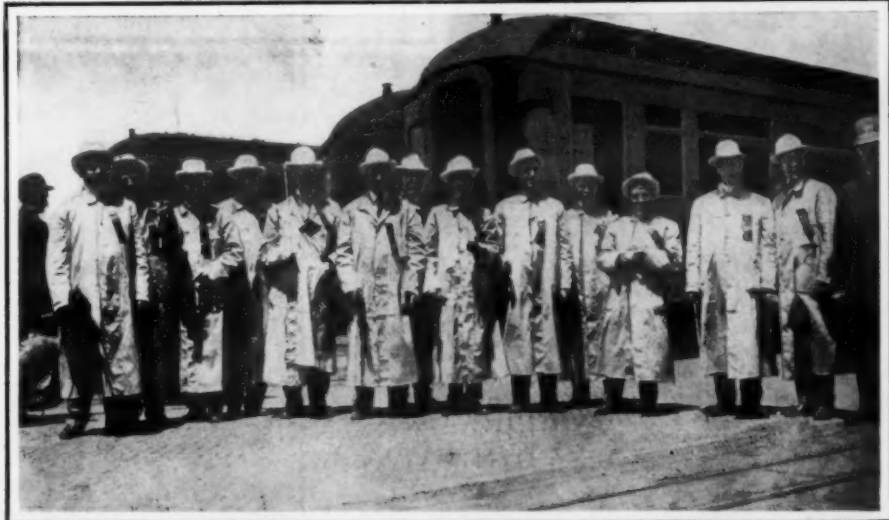
SCENE ON 17TH STREET DURING THE CONVENTION—A PROCESSION  
OF COWBOYS.



D. J. CAMPAU,  
Ex-National committeeman from Michigan.



GOVERNOR HASKELL, OF OKLAHOMA, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,  
WITH MRS. HASKELL AT HIS RIGHT AND WILLIAM E. MURRAY ("ALFALFA BILL"),  
SPEAKER OF THE OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE, AND NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN  
FIELD, OF PORTO RICO, AT HIS LEFT.



RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE DENVER DEMOCRATIC CLUB,  
WHICH MET ALL TRAINS AND GAVE  
THE DELEGATES A CORDIAL  
GREETING.

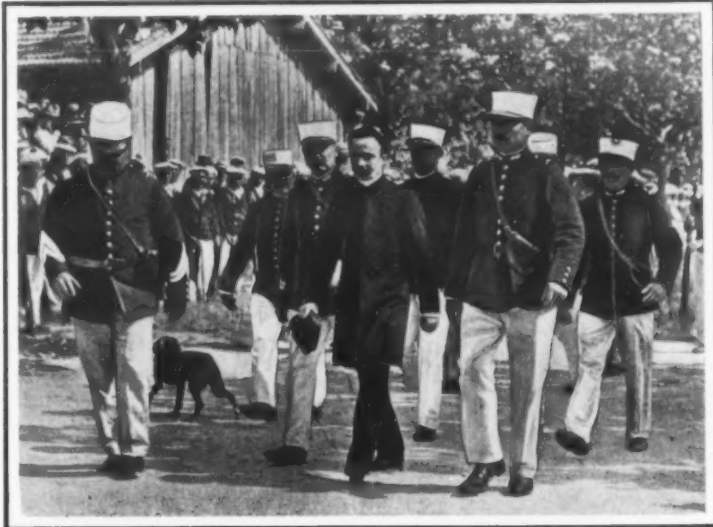
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



## Notable Events Depicted in the Foreign Illustrated Papers



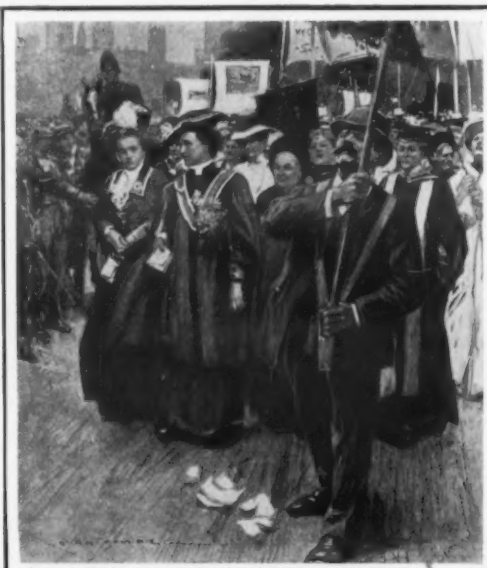
IMPRESSIVE HISTORICAL PAGEANT—SCOTLAND'S STORY PORTRAYED IN LIVING SCENES AT THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT EDINBURGH—KING GEORGE AND THE JACOBITE GROUP OF 1715.—*The Sphere*.



A FRENCH NAVY TRAITOR DEGRADED—ENSIGN C. B. ULLMO ESCORTED BY GENDARMES TO PRISON, AFTER HIS TREASON HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED AND HIS SWORD BROKEN IN THE PRESENCE OF A VAST CROWD AT TOULON.—*L'Illustration*.



THE BATTLE FOR VOTES FOR WOMEN IN ENGLAND—GIRL GRADUATES IN THEIR COLLEGE GOWNS MARCHING IN THE RECENT GREAT WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROCESSION IN LONDON.—*The Sphere*.



PROMINENT WOMEN LEADING THE PROCESSION OF TEN THOUSAND WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS IN LONDON.

Left to right—Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, Miss Emily Davies, Dr. Bryant.—*Illustrated London News*.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PROCESSION IN LONDON MOVING ALONG THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.  
*The Sphere*.

### An Ancient Negro Civilization.

STUDENTS of history and ethnology have hitherto been agreed that the black race has never produced a civilization of its own. This opinion, however, has received something of a setback through discoveries made by Dr. David R. MacIver, curator of the Egyptian section of the department of archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania. Some time

ago Dr. MacIver went on an expedition to Egypt, where he obtained what he considers absolute proof that a high order of civilization formerly existed among the negroes. Excavations carried on under his charge in a cemetery in Lower Nubia resulted in the finding of a great quantity of rude sculptures lying about ten feet underground. The doctor has brought to Philadelphia five tons of specimens of these works of barbaric art. He dates them back to

the period of the decline of the Roman empire. The works of the negro artists show the effect of foreign influence, but they are regarded by the doctor as distinctly African and as original. About one hundred inscriptions written in the native Ethiopian language and script were also unearthed, and efforts will be made to decipher these. The find is regarded by archaeologists as one of the most important and interesting ever made in Africa.



CANDIDATE TAFT'S POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS. SINTON HOTEL, CINCINNATI, WHERE THE CHIEF WORK OF CONDUCTING MR. TAFT'S PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN WILL BE CARRIED ON—THE BUILDING COST \$1,000,000, IS OWNED BY THE TAFTS, AND IS ONLY A FEW DOORS FROM THE TAFT HOME.  
*J. R. Schmidt*.



### A UNIQUE POLITICAL BADGE.

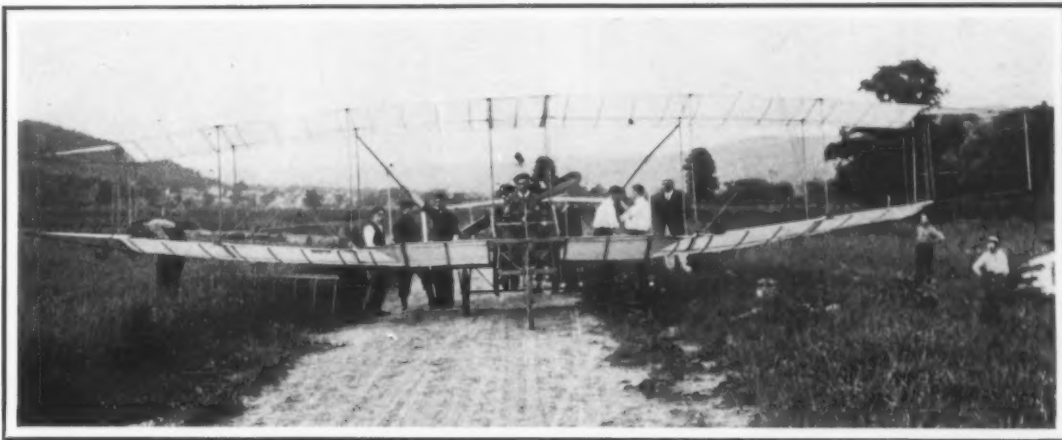
ONE OF THE REMARKABLE EMBLEMS (WORTH \$50 EACH) WORN BY THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATES TO THE RECENT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. It consists of a replica of the gold "slug" used in '49 for currency, bearing the arms of the State and suitably inscribed, attached by a yellow ribbon to an ornamented bar surmounted by the figure of a grizzly.



GOING UP IN A BALLOON AT NIGHT. FLASHLIGHT PHOTOGRAPH OF CHARLES J. GLIDDEN ASCENDING ALONE IN THE BALLOON "BOSTON" AT THREE A. M. FROM NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—THE BALLOON WAS CHASED FIFTEEN MILES BY A STORM.  
*W. H. Stedman*.



# Occurrences of the Time Reported by the Camera



G. H. CURTISS'S FLYING MACHINE "JUNE BUG" PREPARING FOR THE FLIGHT AT HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., OF A MILE IN A LITTLE OVER A MINUTE, BY WHICH IT WON THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" CUP.  
*L. H. Brown.*



A DARING YOUNG AERONAUT—CROMWELL DIXON, AGED FOURTEEN, OF COLUMBUS, O., CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI AT AN ALTITUDE OF 650 FEET IN HIS DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.—*W. Frank McClure.*



THE COLOSSAL AIRSHIP OF MR. TAFT'S TOWN—NORMAN KEANAN'S BALLOON "CINCINNATI," THE SECOND LARGEST EVER MADE, GAS CAPACITY 90,000 FEET, WHICH TOOK PART IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AERO CLUBS' RACE AT CHICAGO.—*J. R. Schmidt.*



NEW YORK'S DANGEROUS "DYNAMITE BLOCK"—BUILDINGS AT 332 (AT RIGHT) AND 334-336 (AT LEFT) EAST ELEVENTH STREET, WHERE "BLACK HAND" AGENTS EXPLODED BOMBS—THEY COMMITTED SIMILAR OUTRAGES AT NOS. 314, 316, AND 338—THE EXPLOSIONS THREW THE NEIGHBORHOOD INTO A PANIC AND DID MUCH DAMAGE.—*Abraham Kirk.*



COLLAPSE OF THE PORCH OF THE SUPERB NEW \$750,000 POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING AT NEW YORK.  
*Peter Paul.*



THE BEST RECORD FOR MECHANICAL FLIGHT—M. DELAGRANGE IN HIS AEROPLANE FLYING NEARLY TEN MILES AROUND THE MILITARY FIELD AT ROME, ITALY.—*J. Smith.*



# The Democracy's Meet in Denver to Nominate a President



WILLIS J. ABBOT,  
Mr. Bryan's well-known press-  
agent and boomer.



UNITED STATES SENATOR GORE, OF OKLAHOMA,  
And his wife—Mr. Gore, who is blind, by a brief  
speech caused a demonstration in the conven-  
tion in honor of Mr. Bryan, which lasted  
an hour and a half.



MRS. RUTH BRYAN LEAVITT,  
Daughter of the presidential nom-  
inee, an active participant in  
the convention demonstra-  
tion in her father's honor.



CHARLES MURPHY,  
The Tammany Hall leader,  
one of the most sought  
after men at the  
great gathering.



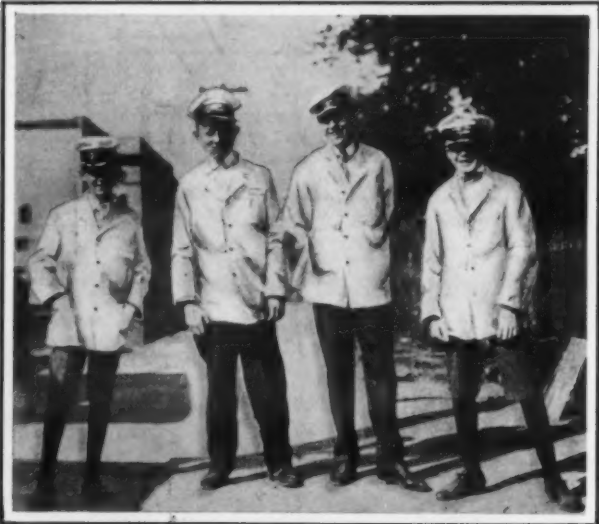
MRS. NORMAN MACK,  
Of Buffalo, N. Y., the stylish wom-  
an of the convention.



ARRIVAL OF THE COOK COUNTY DEMOCRACY FROM CHICAGO.



DELEGATES FROM ILLINOIS GOING UP 17TH STREET ON THEIR WAY TO THE AUDITORIUM.



BRIGHT BOYS, EMPLOYED BY THE DENVER CON-  
VENTION LEAGUE, WHO ASSISTED PEOPLE  
IN FINDING MODERATE-  
PRICED ROOMS.



TWO LITTLE GIRLS WHO WERE PAGES AT THE  
CONVENTION—JULIA WADE, OF RAPID  
CITY, S. DAK., AND EMILY JOHN-  
SON, OF IOWA CITY, IA.



YOUNGSTERS ON A BURRO WHO  
MET AND WELCOMED THE  
COOK COUNTY DE-  
MOCRACY.



THE CENTRE OF ENTHUSIASM—NOISY BRYAN CROWD IN THE  
BROWN PALACE HOTEL AT NIGHT.



RICHMOND P. HOBSON, OF ALA-  
BAMA, WHO MADE A SENSA-  
TIONAL SPEECH PREDICT-  
ING WAR WITH JAPAN.  
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



A RUSH OF INCOMING DELEGATES INTO THE  
BROWN PALACE HOTEL.



# Amateur Photo Prize Contest

MASSACHUSETTS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, LOUISIANA THE SECOND, AND ALABAMA THE THIRD



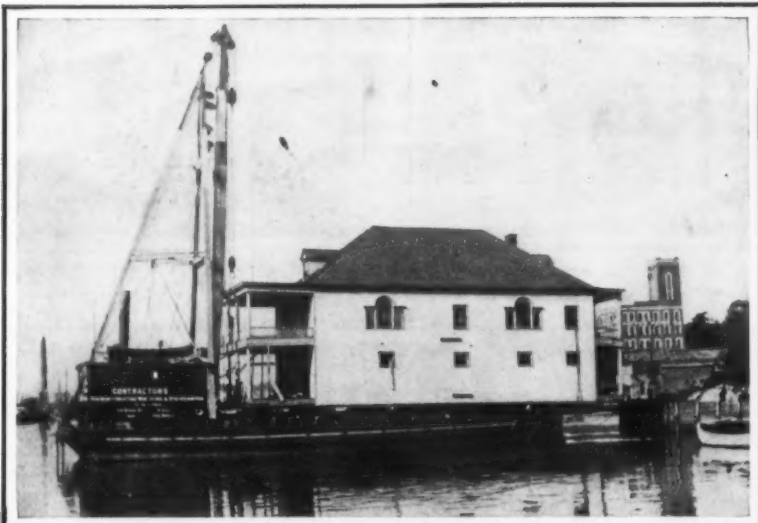
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) FAIR CAMERIST ON HER SUMMER VACATION.—J. G. Wilson, Massachusetts.



THE SUMMER GIRL TAKING A SPIN IN HER AUTOMOBILE. Nellie Jones, Rhode Island.



GATHERING APPLE BLOSSOMS ON A SUNNY DAY IN SPRING.—E. J. & H. D. Lee, Pennsylvania.



MOVING A BUILDING ON THE WATER—CLUB-HOUSE ON A BIG FLATBOAT TOWED FOR MILES UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—H. Bernard Reeves, New York.



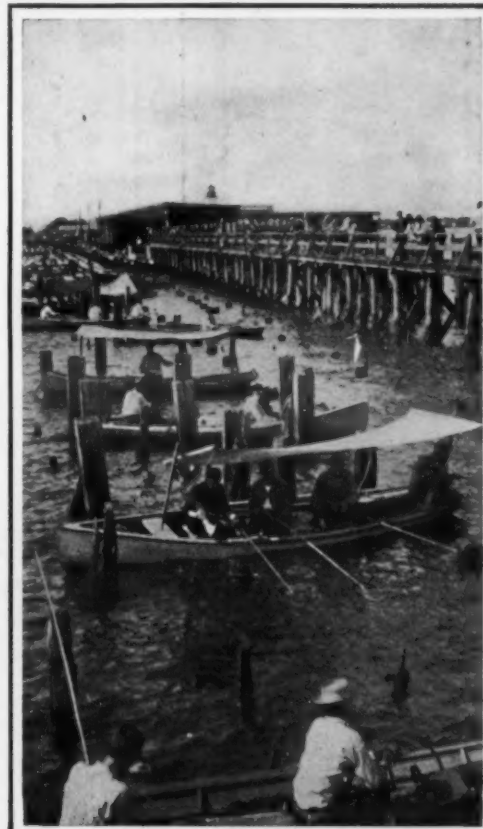
RESTING-TIME FOR THE HARD-WORKED ANIMALS OF THE CIRCUS. Arthur Pearson, Ohio.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) PICTURESQUE PEDDLER IN ALABAMA—COUNTRY WOMAN SELLING PRODUCE FROM DOOR TO DOOR.—Mrs. W. T. Bernell, Alabama.



STRANGE COMBINATION—INDIAN BRAVE ACTING AS LOOKOUT ON AN ELECTRIC STAGE CROWDED WITH INDIANS. John Brown, New Jersey.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) CURIOUS FISHING SCENE IN LOUISIANA—A SUNDAY MORNING SIGHT AT MILNEBURG, ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.—John Purpal, Jr., Louisiana.



## In the World of Outdoor Sports

AN INTERNATIONAL convention for the discussion of the highway problem will be held in Paris next fall. It has been called by the minister of public works. His idea is to have practical road builders discuss the problem of securing some material for road surfaces that will withstand the wear and tear of automobiles on all the main roads of France. All French automobile organizations are invited to send delegates, and the government of every foreign country will be asked to have representatives present. The subjects to be discussed have been classified as follows: Road construction and repair, road foundation, methods of work, results obtained; general methods of road preservation, including that of stone, paved, and dirt roads; anti-dust methods; the use of tar and other products, sweeping and watering, technical and economic results; laying new roads out in length and cross section, surface, various difficulties, curves, special track, etc.; effects of new methods of locomotion on present roads, damage due to speed and



A MIGHTY HUNTRESS.

LADY GRIZEL HAMILTON, OF ENGLAND, AND THE HIPPOPOTAMUS WHICH SHE SHOT IN THE TANA RIVER, AFRICA.—Sketch.

weight, influence of tires, steel rims, etc.; effect of roads on vehicles, deterioration of parts, skidding, etc.; road signals—sign posts, direction, distance and altitude indicators, danger signals; the road and industrial transportation by trolley cars, buses, and automobiles.

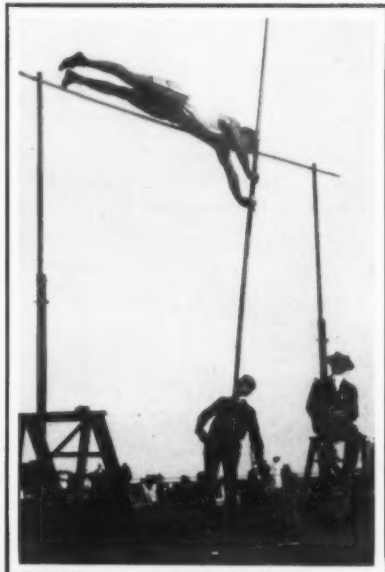
UNREASONING opposition to the automobile has caused the Legislature of Nova Scotia to pass a law empowering cities and towns to prohibit the operation of motor cars on the public highways on certain days of each week. Under this law Pictou County has already forbidden the use of automobiles within its borders on every day except Monday. Cumberland County has made Monday, Thursday, and Sunday black-letter days for automobilists. Other counties may take similar action. The Nova Scotia Automobile Association has been formed to protect its members against this medieval legislation, which is likely to cause a great falling off in the number of American tourists this year in the "land of Evangeline."



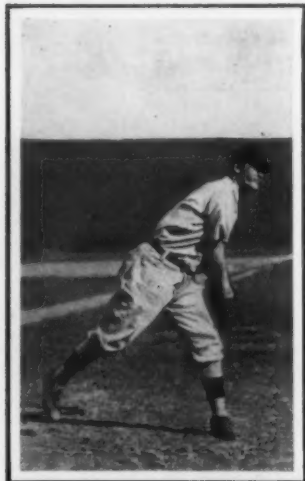
LEE J. TALBOTT (CORNELL UNIVERSITY), A CHAMPION ATHLETE.—Matthews.



UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE BASEBALL TEAM, CHAMPIONS OF THE SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FOR 1908.—Tatum.



GILBERT, OF YALE, MAKING A POLE VAULT OF 12 FEET, 7 3/4 INCHES. Tebb.



LUTHER TAYLOR, PITCHER NEW YORK NATIONALS. Blauvelt.



DONOHUE, FIRST BASE CHICAGO AMERICANS. Blauvelt.



BIRMINGHAM, CENTRE FIELD CLEVELAND, PUT OUT AT SECOND BASE BY BALL, NEW YORK.—Blauvelt.



GEORGE SCHLEI, CATCHER CINCINNATI NATIONALS. Ryder.

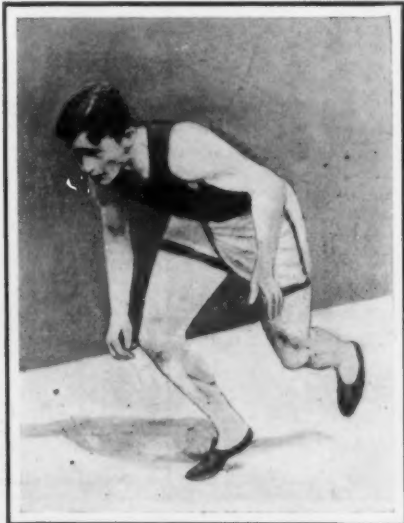


JOE DOYLE, PITCHER NEW YORK AMERICANS. Pictorial News.

### WELL-KNOWN EXPONENTS OF THE NATIONAL GAME.



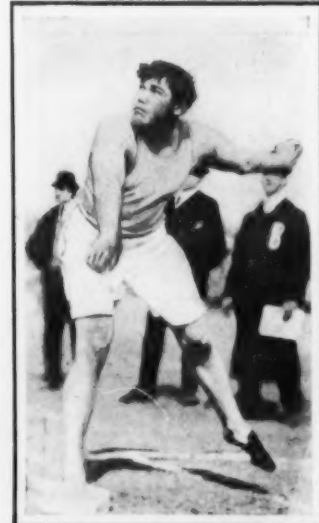
H. L. COLE, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ONE OF THE BEST OF DISTANCE RUNNERS.



JAMES RECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, THE FAMOUS SPRINT.



FRED BELLARS, N. Y. A. C., AMERICAN FIVE-MILE CHAMPION.



RALPH ROSE, OF CALIFORNIA, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION SHOT PUTTER.



DAN KELLY, WORLD'S CHAMPION 100-YARD PRINTER, AND I.-A. CHAMPION BROAD JUMPER.

PROMINENT AMERICAN ATHLETES WHO WILL COMPETE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1908.—Photographs by E. E. Bushnell.



## What Notable Men Are Talking About

### ATTACKS ON RAILROADS SPELL DISASTER.

By President L. F. Loree, of the Delaware and Hudson.

FOR A NUMBER of years the railroads have been subjected to a great concerted attack. The skill



L. F. LOREE,  
President of the Delaware and  
Hudson Railroad.

of the employes, the character of the officers, and the honesty of the capitalization have alike been impugned. Back of all stands the sinister threat to segregate from all other forms of investment the investment in railroad securities, to assert over such investment a high-handed control, assuming no responsibilities for losses, but limiting any possible gains to a savings-bank rate of interest. Should this effort be successful, it is certain to degrade the employes, to drive out the capable officers, and to lead to the refusal of investors to make new contributions to capital.

### THE LAWYER WRITES HIS NAME IN WATER.

By Judge Hough, of the United States District Court.

THE NAME and fame of the most eminent lawyers is peculiarly evanescent. Of American lawyers who remained closely at the bar, I believe there is but one who is even dimly remembered outside his profession, and Rufus Choate is known to the laity rather by the singularity of his character and the fluency of his tongue than by his eminence in learning.

### NO VEILS FOR THE EYES OF JUSTICE.

By Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court.

WHILE I regret as much as any one the disposition on the part of some journals to hunt out the nastiness of life and lay it before their readers, yet against any concealment or secrecy in judicial proceedings I earnestly protest. Better no divorces than divorces obtained by secret judicial proceedings. If there is one thing which justice should always seek, it is the light of day, not dark-chamber performances, in this land of equal rights. Let no man be rich enough to buy a veil to cover the records of a court of justice.

### THE TRUE SPORTSMAN NO BUTCHER.

By Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke.

THE TRUE sportsman must recognize that the supply of food which nature provides in the woods and waters is something to be guarded and protected for human use. He must favor the enactment of wise and stringent laws to prevent the waste and extermination of these natural resources, either directly or indirectly, by the pollution of waters and the destruction of the forests. He must favor these laws and keep them himself. He must hold himself to a strict account for the use of his own game and fish. He must not be greedy or insatiable. He must not be a game butcher or a fish hog. He must recognize that his sport is for him not a matter of necessity, but a recreation, and therefore he must follow it as a game with rules that equalize the chances, and make success dependent upon skill and good judgment and perseverance.

### COUNTRY BANKER A GREAT COMMERCIAL FORCE.

By E. R. Gurney.

THE BANKER in America is different from all the other bankers of the world, in that he is a part and parcel of the community. He is bone of their bone, flesh of their flesh. In the sandhills he wears spurs and can cut a steer from the herd just as neatly as a captain of finance can execute a bull movement on the Stock Exchange. If he live in a sheep country, he knows all about mutton and wool; in the South he joins the Farmers' Alliance and boosts the price of cotton; in Iowa he studies corn, talks corn, thinks corn, drinks corn, and corners wealth. Knowing these things, the country banker becomes the adviser of his community, the chosen confidant of the "old men and mothers, the young men and maidens"—the clearing-house of ideas as well as dollars, and the distributor of good cheer as well as of clearing-house certificates. Thus we see in the aggregated force of

twenty thousand country bankers of America—each one not a hireling sent down from the head office to study the "book of rules," but each a dynamic power—the mightiest commercial force the world ever saw, not only the guardians and trustees of ten thousand millions of wealth, but directors of, and participants in, a business development that has astonished ourselves as well as the rest of the world.

### AMERICAN WATERWAYS SHOULD BE DEVELOPED.

By Congressman Ransdell, of Louisiana.

THE UNITED STATES leads the world in many things. In railroads we are far ahead of any other country, but in waterway improvements we are 'way behind our Canadian neighbors and several European nations. No country on earth is better supplied by nature with waterways than ours, and, though they have been sadly neglected in the past, I pray, in the words of Washington, uttered with prophetic wisdom one hundred and twenty years ago, "Would to God we may have the wisdom to improve them!" Most of the great annual expenditures of our government are like the rain falling on the parched sands of the desert, only to disappear and leave no trace behind. But waterway improvements are investments which will last forever.

### GIVE ATHLETIC SPORTS THEIR PROPER PLACE.

By President Thwing, of Western Reserve University.

THE COMMUNITY is coming to realize that to support athletics in school or college is to support certain of the great human and lasting interests of man. The college and school are seeking to regulate these sports with greater wisdom. Teachers are playing more with their boys, or, if not playing, at least coming to sympathize with them in their play. Boys, too, in some colleges and schools are able to recognize the fact that sports are not the primary note of an educational course. Both teachers and students are seeking, with wiser wisdom and with more genuine sympathy, to give to sports a proper place in the educational career.

### HARD WORK GOOD FOR BOYS.

By Rev. W. H. Bustard, of Boston.

THIS is an age of industry, and to succeed the young man must be industrious. The fault I find with many young men is that they are lazy; they don't want to tackle hard work, and feel disgraced to be seen with their coats off and their sleeves rolled up. Much of this is the fault of the father. He is too often anxious to shield the son from what he went through. One reason why the father is a better man than the son will ever be is because he had to work hard.

### In Exile.

I AM dreaming of the mountains of Kentucky,  
And a cabin in the shadow of a spur,  
Of a crystal stream that ripples through the bushes,  
Of the cornfields and the crickets, and of her!  
Once again we roam together in the twilight,  
While the moon, a silver crescent, o'er us swings,  
And each minute is a little downy feather  
That is dropped from rosy Love's unfolded wings.

Many lands my roving feet have wandered over  
Since I parted from her in the dusk and dew,  
But my homesick heart has never ceased its yearning  
For the mountains and the people that I knew.  
And I often close my eyes and feel the pressure  
Of her slender, sunburnt fingers in my own,  
And again I steal a kiss from lips of roses,  
As I used to do for every star that shone.

All the glory and the gold I see around me  
Only fill my saddened spirit with disdain;  
Take away the hollow show and sham of fashion,  
Give me back my old Kentucky home again.  
There the men are born to chivalry and honor,  
There they give the hand of friendship all unglowed,  
There she watches by the wicket where she taught me  
How sweet it is to know that you are loved.

MINNA IRVING.

### SQUARE DEALS AND SQUARE MEALS FOR ALL.

By E. C. Simmons, President of the National Prosperity Association.

THE National Prosperity Association believes that most of the railroads are honestly managed, and that they should be permitted to conduct their business without being hampered, so long as they are fair and honest. We believe that a lesson has been learned and that dishonest or unfair conduct of railroads will not be tolerated hereafter; so we say, "Give the railroads a chance to conform to the changed conditions, and let us get back to business with full dinner pails and regular dividends." The masses of the people want industrial peace, and will have it. The business men are in favor of "prosperity," full dinner pails, square deals, and square meals for all, and will vote accordingly. Square deals and square meals are linked together.



E. C. SIMMONS,  
President of the National Prosperity  
Association.—Strauss.

### WHAT THE COLLEGE MAN SHOULD BE.

By Governor Hughes, of New York.

THE AMERICAN college man must never be an intellectual snob, but a real man, conscious of the obligation which is the correlative to his privilege, not only recognizing that the will of the people controls, but glad of it, and doing his best to make that will express what it should; and independent, with robustness of manhood, standing against every one and all sorts of people who would attempt to manipulate fiduciary power and responsibilities for private and selfish advantage.

### LET NOTHING BE WASTED.

By President Edwin E. Sparks, of the Pennsylvania State College.

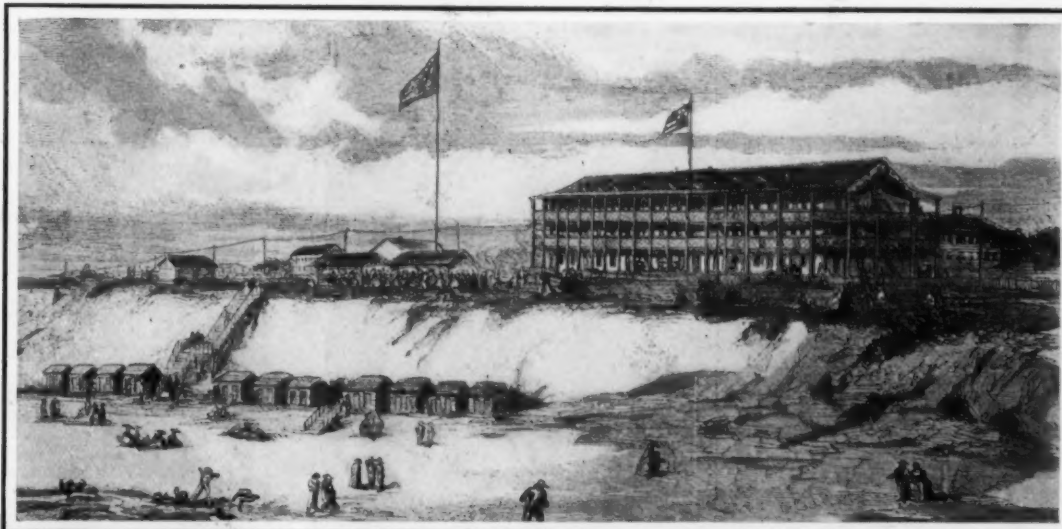
THE GROWING scarcity of wood has caused the invention of a more economical process of charcoal-burning than that long employed. The chemist finds that every 100 cords of wood are capable of making 15,000 pounds of acetate of lime, 25,000 pounds of tar, and 600 gallons of wood alcohol, aside from perfumes and dye-stuffs, a large part of which was wasted in the old process of making charcoal. Akin to this waste is that caused by the repudiation of side veins of coal, which in the process of mining do not produce the largest possible results, and the neglect of the fuel possibilities in culm piles. The failure to use, or the ignorant use of, fertilizers, the utilization of untried woods for paper pulp, the restoration of the Western sheep-ranges, the employment of re-enforced concrete, the loss from smoke in cities, the transferring of carbon into power without the wasteful intermediary of combustion—these are a few of the many economic problems which will come to your mind as vitally involving the future prosperity of America, if not the stability of the republic.

### TYRANNY OF LABOR UNIONS.

By Dean Hodges, of the Cambridge Theological School.

THE INTERFERENCE of the union with the transaction of business is an offense. Sometimes it is a minor offense, subjecting the citizen to nothing worse than discourtesy and inconvenience. It is probably untrue that the agent of a roofers' union called down a man who was engaged in mending the shingles of his own house, but the story illustrates a procedure whereby the union is daily converting friends into enemies. Sometimes the offense passes the limits of petty annoyance and becomes an obstacle in the way of private prosperity.

I refer to the union which keeps men back from doing their honest best, which makes idleness a precept, and restricts the output, and resists the introduction of improved machinery, and limits unduly the number of apprentices, and watches for opportunities to take advantage of an employer's necessities, and aggravates all these injuries by insolent dictation. Sometimes even these offenses are exceeded by an exercise of power which for the moment puzzles the traffic of the whole community, stops transportation, empties the market, shuts the mines, and puts the helpless and unhappy public in peril of cold and hunger.



EARLY DAYS OF A FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT.

"QUAINT AND CURIOUS" APPEARANCE OF LONG BRANCH, N. J., HALF A CENTURY AGO.  
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, July 17th, 1858, and copyrighted.



# Hot Weather Scenes in the Great Metropolis



WORKMEN AT THE NOON HOUR LUNCHING  
IN A SHADY  
SPOT.



STREET PEDDLER SELLING  
FANS TO OVERHEATED  
EAST-SIDERS.



EAST-SIDE BOYS DRINKING LEMONADE  
AT A PARK  
STAND.



FORGETFUL OF HIS ERRAND  
AND OVERCOME BY  
HEAT.



A PARK BENCHER OBLIVIOUS  
OF THE  
TEMPERATURE.



"LITTLE MOTHERS" TRYING TO GET A  
COOL BREATH OF AIR FOR THEMSELVES  
AND CHARGES ON A HEATED STREET.



TAKING A SIESTA  
ON A PARK  
LAWN.



BOWED DOWN IN SLUMBER  
ON A PARK  
BENCH.



HOMELESS FREQUENTERS OF MADISON SQUARE PARK AWAKENING AT FIVE A. M. AFTER A NIGHT OF  
UNEASY SLEEP ON THE BENCHES.



THE POOR BOY AND HIS  
ONLY PLAYGROUND—THE  
GUTTER AND THE ASH CANS.



THE "HOKY-FOKY" MAN SELLING ICE-CREAM  
TO THE EAST-SIDE  
YOUNGSTERS.



DRESSED ACCORDING TO THE WEATHER  
—THINLY CLAD EAST-SIDE  
LADS.



NOT EMBARRASSED BY  
TOO MUCH  
CLOTHING.



FANATICAL PONDNESS FOR BASEBALL—CROWD STANDING IN  
THE TORRID SUN AND EAGERLY SCANNING THE NEWS-  
PAPER BULLETINS ON PARK ROW.



COOLING OFF THE HARD-WORKED  
HORSES ON A HOT  
DAY.



LIVELY BUSINESS IN AN EAST-SIDE STREET  
MARKET UNDER A BROILING  
SUN.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.



# Busy Workers at the Republican National Convention in Chicago



STAFF OF THE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL AT THE COLISEUM.  
Left to right, standing—Dr. George C. Hunt, chief of ambulance surgeons, of Chicago; Dr. U. G. Dailey, Dr. S. J. Parks, Dr. Stillman, Dr. J. L. Smith. Seated—the nurses, Misses Lund, Mitchell, and Lender. Fireman Matson in rear.



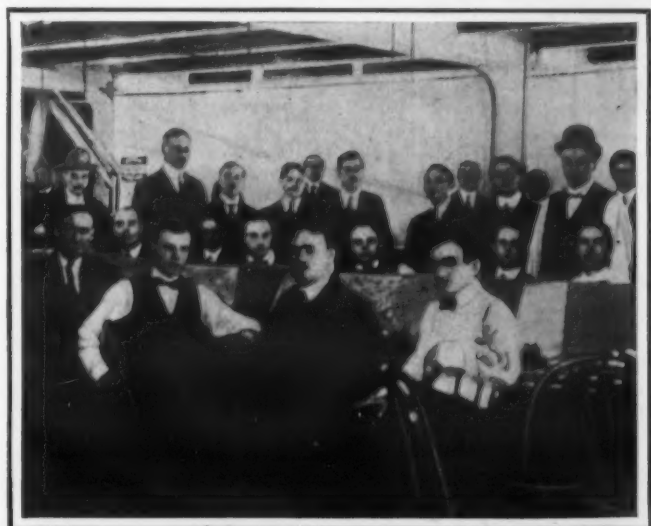
BOY RUN DOWN BY AN AUTOMOBILE RECEIVING TREATMENT  
IN THE COLISEUM'S EMERGENCY  
HOSPITAL.



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHERS IN THEIR DEN  
UNDER THE CONVENTION HALL.



HON. WILLIAM F. STONE, SER-  
GEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE RE-  
PUBLICAN CONVENTION.



POSTAL TELEGRAPH OPERATORS AT WORK IN  
THEIR UNDERGROUND APARTMENT.



CLERKS WORKING IN A SECLUDED GALLERY ABOVE THE OFFICES,  
SENDING OUT TICKETS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.



THE BUSY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, FRANK LESLIE  
ELDRIDGE (AT LEFT) IN CHARGE.



ASSOCIATED PRESS STENOGRAPHERS DICTATING  
SPEECHES TO THE TYPISTS.



CAPTAIN BAGG, OF GREENFIELD,  
IND., WHO DID IMPORTANT  
CLERICAL WORK WHILE THE CON-  
VENTION WAS IN SESSION.



AWFUL CRUSH AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF THE COLISEUM ON THURSDAY  
WHEN THE DOORS WERE ORDERED TO BE CLOSED.



ELMER DOVER, RE-ELECTED SEC-  
RETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE. — Copy-  
right, 1907, by Harris & Ewing.



## Behind the Scenes of the Republican National Convention

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

THE PRESS, argus-eyed and many-tongued, heralded far and wide the doings of the Republican national convention at Chicago—how the national committee decided the delicate questions growing out of contested delegations, how the crowd gathered and discussed the availability of the candidates, how threatening was the feeling over the insertion of the anti-injunction plank, how enthusiastically this or that candidate's name was cheered, and, amid all the varying scenes of the great national gathering, there was ever prominent the one fact—the nomination of Taft and the influence that accomplished this result. While hundreds, aye, even thousands, of editions were giving this to the public, it is doubtful if any one of the millions of readers throughout the country gave any thought to the faithful little band of workers behind the scenes of the convention, who made all these editions possible.

Downstairs, practically in the cellar, the representatives of the two telegraph companies worked under the glare of the electric lights and in an atmosphere that was at times almost stifling. On one side of this subterranean hot-house more than a hundred men of the Western Union sat all during the sessions, with their fingers on the keys, ready to flash the news of the convention proceedings to all parts of the world. These men toiled under the direction of the Chicago manager of the company, Mr. F. W. Moffit. One of their number, a veteran operator from Washington, D. C., died during the convention, the intense heat and excitement proving too great a strain for his enfeebled constitution. The Postal Telegraph Company, with ninety-eight men, occupied another room in the underground convention hall. Mr. Clarence Mackay, the president of the company, was a frequent visitor to his corps of faithful employees, and must have felt a just pride in the excellent manner in which they discharged their duty. In striking contrast to the noise upstairs, absolute quiet prevailed, save for the clicking of the telegraph instruments.

The rooms between the telegraph companies were used by the United Press, Hearst News Service, and the Associated Press. The latter occupied a large room, the door into which bore a huge sign, "KEEP OUT," and inside was one equally large, reading "THIS DOOR MUST BE KEPT CLOSED." Here the really great work of the convention was done in the way of spreading news. The Associated Press had its own special operators and a direct wire both to New York and Washington. The table on which the instruments rested was in the centre of the room, and near by was a tube, which ran from a point near the speakers' table in the convention hall. A boy was stationed there, and received the notes of the stenographers, which were shot down the tube every few minutes to the Associated Press room. The instant the men on the convention platform sent the news downstairs, it was seized by the telegraph men and flashed to the different newspapers throughout the world, to be scanned by anxious thousands, who crowded about the bulletin boards displayed in many cities. News for the daily papers of Chicago or near-by towns was run off on the cyclograph—a curious-looking machine, the centre of which is a cylinder containing fine holes. This is filled with ink. A copy of the article to be printed is made on wax paper and pressed around the ink-filled cylinder. Sheet after sheet of paper is run through, each one passing over the cylinder and coming out a perfect copy. These are hung on racks bearing the names of the papers to which they are to be sent. Mr. William A. Hayes, of the Chicago branch, was in charge of the cyclograph during the busiest days of the convention. Special stenographers were employed by the Associated Press, and speech after speech was

taken down by these men, who read from their notes to the men at the typewriters. Altogether, a look into the sanctum of the Associated Press was an education in itself. Mr. Melville E. Stone, the president, was on the platform in the hall, and in many instances personally directed the work of this wonderfully equipped news-gathering association.

The American Telephone people, too, played their part in the great convention drama, and averaged nearly three hundred calls per day. They were located near the employees' entrance, and the booths were in charge of Mr. Frank Leslie Eldridge, who was named for the founder of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. Mr. Frank Hitchcock, the manager of the Taft forces, was a habitual telephone patron, using the long-distance telephone many times during the sessions.

People in the audience noticed four small, black disks hanging about ten feet above the speakers' desk. These disks were a combination of telephone and phonograph, taking up the proceedings and transmitting every speech and outburst of applause. They were joined to a cable leading from the hall, and one of the wires was "cut in" on the White House most of the time, in order that President Roosevelt might know just what was going on. It is said that the President had the receiver to his ear during the remarkable forty-seven-minute demonstration at the mention of his name on the second day.

In the rear of the gallery over the speakers' platform, Uncle Sam's post-office did a thriving business, under the direction of William Sansom, of the Chicago office. This branch was opened on June 3d, about the time of the arrival of the national committee. Collections and deliveries to the different offices were made hourly, and an average of ten thousand pieces of mail were handled each day. Special quarters were set apart for the use of the national committee. Easy chairs and comfortable writing tables were provided, and even a lunch-room for the exclusive use of the committee. Both of these apartments were beautifully decorated with flags and growing plants. A private corridor led from the committee rooms to the chairman's office.

An emergency hospital was part of the "property" behind the scenes, and some fifteen or twenty cases were treated there. Several people were made ill by the heat during the long session of Thursday, and on the opening day a boy who was run down by an automobile in front of the hall was promptly treated by the hospital corps. This department was under the care of Dr. George C. Hunt, chief of the ambulance surgeons of Chicago. He was assisted by a number of surgeons, including one woman, a well-known Chicago physician, and three graduate nurses. An ambulance was always close at hand, and during rush hours one was stationed in front of the hall. The equipment of the hospital was complete in every way for emergency cases, and was fitted up by the Chicago health department. In order to facilitate matters in case of accident, the convention hall was divided into eight sections, and a physician was assigned to each section to watch for any case of illness. If such was found, the indicator in the hospital gave warning of the patient's approach and from what section; and if the patient was too ill to walk, stretchers were in readiness. So complete was the hospital arrangement that all the physicians and nurses might have been called to the hospital in case of serious accident without the vast audience knowing anything about it. A red light displayed in front of the speakers' desk would have called the entire medical corps to the hospital. The light, however, was never used, but its arrangement is another evidence of how well the people were safeguarded.

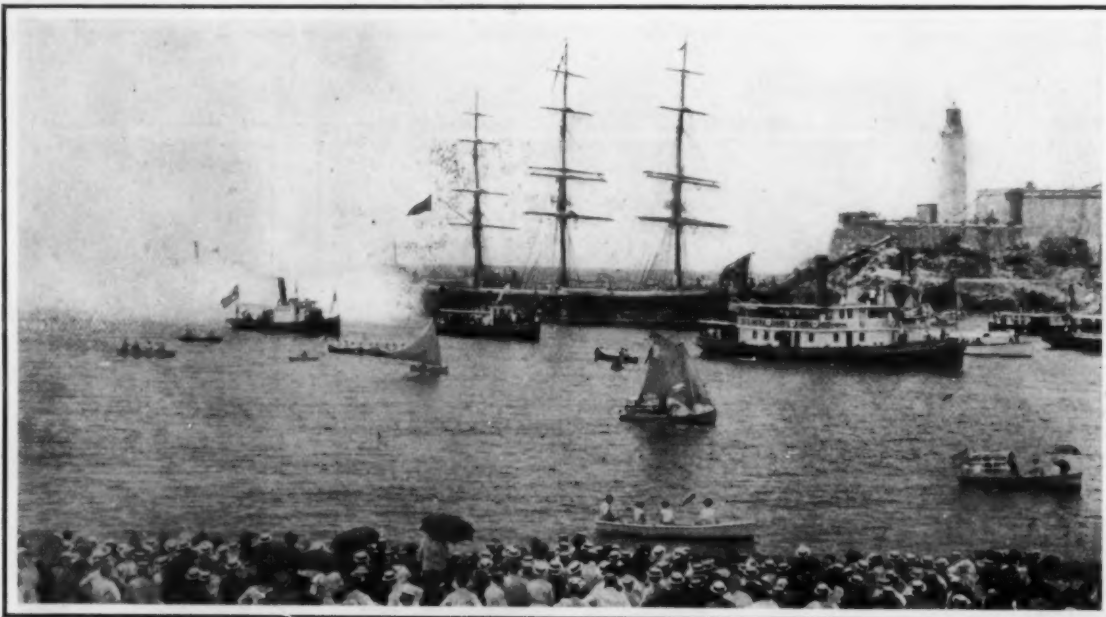
As to fires, such a thing was impossible, for the

building fairly teemed with firemen, who watched every nook and corner and carried out orders irrespective of rank. Smoking was strictly prohibited, and when Hon. Nicholas Longworth lighted a cigarette in the lobby, he was promptly informed that "smoking was not allowed." Three hundred policemen were on duty about the hall, and, while most of them did take care of their friends by having them pass the doorkeepers without tickets, they did excellent work in preserving order, and Chief Shipley's peremptory command to clear the aisles and close the doors at the request of the building inspector was carried out to the letter. Outside the hall the mounted squad did splendid work in handling the crowd, and Captain Healy's men kept the streets clear and perhaps saved many from being run down by the numerous automobiles used by persons going to and from the sessions.

Upstairs in a secluded gallery, lighted by electricity alone, the corps of clerks under the direction of Lee G. Hechinger worked for days sending out tickets and packing up the thousands of badges to be worn by the different officials of the convention. All during the sessions these men were kept busy. Mr. Hechinger himself wrote out the commissions of the hundreds of sergeants-at-arms, pages, messengers, etc., all of which were signed by the sergeant-at-arms. Just under this gallery were the main offices occupied by Chairman New, Secretary Dover, and Sergeant-at-Arms Stone. Each of these men kept a secretary busy. Mr. Philip Trueheart was perhaps the busiest of the three, as he was ever at the elbow of the sergeant-at-arms, and together they worked, many times far into the night, to have everything in readiness for the opening day. Arthur Brown, the youthful architect who planned the arrangement of the hall, was a frequent visitor to these offices, always on the alert for better facilities for seating the crowd or some new style of decoration.

The distribution of tickets caused no end of trouble, and all sorts of schemes were devised to obtain them. Chairman New and Sergeant-at-Arms Stone discovered that they had numerous relatives of whom they had never heard. Letters containing family trees poured in, and, if either of these two gentlemen had stopped to figure out their relationship to the writers, who always concluded by a request for tickets, they would probably have missed the entire convention. A special story might be written on the tricks played by people to get into the sessions, but the most original of all was used by a man who, after being refused admittance, purchased four pies and rushed to the door, saying, "Pies for the delegates!" He was admitted without question, as was the boy with the bucket of ice-water, who bolted past the doorkeeper, shouting, "Ice-water for the speaker!" During the long session of Thursday the well-filled water coolers in the lobby and corridors saved many persons from being overcome by the stifling heat of the crowded hall. Ice and huge bottles of spring water disappeared rapidly, the delegates and press alone consuming 260 five-gallon bottles during one session.

So, when one analyzes the various and intricate means adopted for the comfort and protection of the great host of the Republican party, he naturally looks for the genius who evolved the whole scheme and who so successfully set the scene of the real drama of the national convention. The plot of this interesting play—the nomination of Taft—may have been the idea of President Roosevelt. It may be that he also selected the principal actors of the play; but the man who managed the stage, fashioned and set the scenery so as to make the drama the most successful one in the annals of national conventions, was the unanimously re-elected sergeant-at-arms—William F. Stone.



FREE CUBA'S FIRST SALUTE TO THE SPANISH FLAG.  
SPANISH TRAINING SHIP "NAUTILUS," THE FIRST VESSEL OF SPAIN'S NAVY TO ENTER A CUBAN HARBOR  
SINCE CUBA BECAME INDEPENDENT, EXCHANGING SALUTES  
WITH THE PORTS AT HAVANA.  
American Photo Co.



MONUMENT TO A FAMOUS BRIDGE-BUILDER.  
STATUE OF JOHN A. ROEBLING, FOUNDER OF THE COMPANY  
WHICH BUILT THE BROOKLYN SUSPENSION BRIDGE,  
NEW YORK, LATELY UNVEILED AT TRENTON,  
N. J.—Edgar D. Coleman.



# Summer Entertainments That Delight New Yorkers



BESSIE MCCOY, THE CHARMING DANCER IN "THREE TWINS," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Moffitt.



THE ARTISTS AND THEIR FRIENDS IN THE NEW YEAR'S EVE DINNER SCENE IN "THE MERRY-GO-ROUND," AT THE CIRCLE THEATRE.



MARIAN MILLS, THE BATHING GIRL IN "MARY'S LAMB," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.



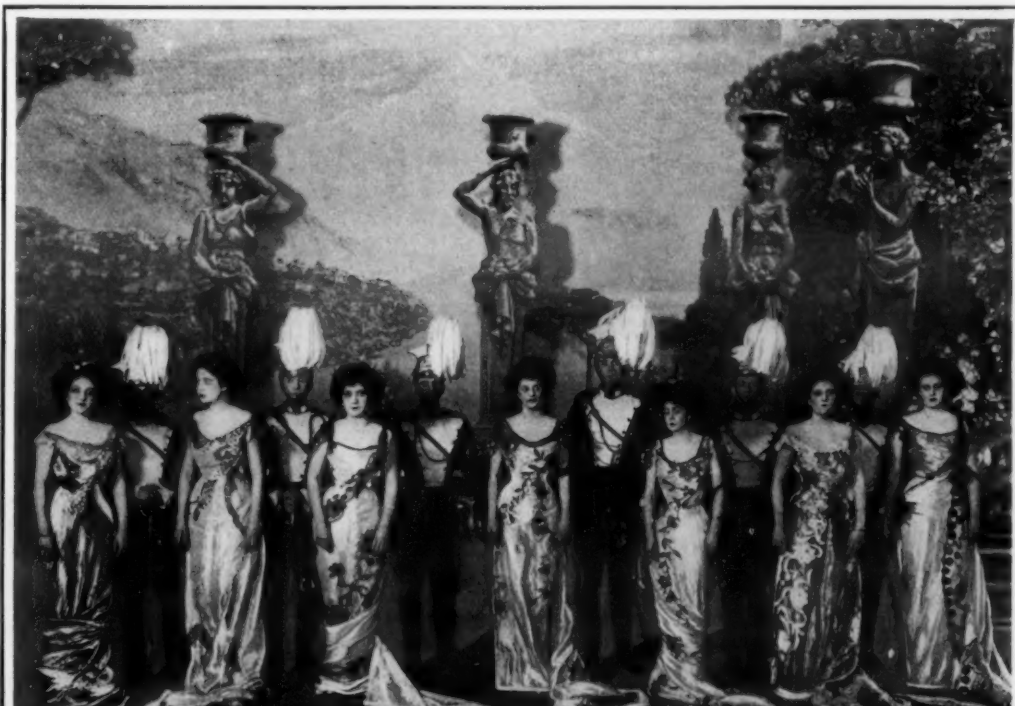
RICKEL AND WATSON AND THEIR GROTESQUE ORCHESTRA, BURLESQUING "THE WALTZ DREAM" IN ZIEGFELD'S "FOLLIES OF 1908," AT THE JARDIN DE PARIS.—White.



GEORGE AND JERRY J. COHAN'S HUMOROUS DIALOGUE IN "THE YANKEE PRINCE," AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.—Hall.



WILLIAM CONLEY AS "SKI-HI," IN THE MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN SHOW.—Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



THE SOLDIER AND SHOW-GIRL CHORUS IN "THE MIMIC WORLD," THE NEW MUSICAL REVIEW, AT THE CASINO.—Hall.



ADELLA BARKER, THE FUNNY FAT, SHEATH-GOWN GIRL IN "SKI-HI."—Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



# The Man and the Mercury

A STORY OF DYNAMITE IN THE MAKING

By William Griffith

ON A GRAY peninsula which the Delaware River shies gingerly around is the most dangerous place in the world. Any one with the necessary credentials may reach it conveniently and directly by means of a tug, which circumspectly crosses the river several times a day. A very sure and expeditious route away from it may be blazed at any time by an explosion, compared to which the recent dynamite blow dealt New York was as a toy pistol competing with cannon. Considering the unique ways of life and work on this pale peninsula, its neglect hitherto by photographers, novelists, and especially melodramatists, is surprising, and is only explainable by the barriers confronting strangers who may seek admission to the great dynamite mills known as the Repauno works.

Other spots in New Jersey, of the fair and famous beaches, are more inviting, but none is more interesting and strangely fascinating than this one—provided the visitor is not burdened with supersensitive nerves. Nerves, plurally speaking, have no business in a dynamite factory, where for six days a week, and eight hours a day, seven hundred lives depend more or less on a thermometer. At Repauno two opposite forces are supreme—nitroglycerine and the mercury. Of the two, one is danger masking in the most deceptive imaginable guise, and in the other alone is reasonable safety.

So thoroughly deceptive is dynamite in the making that you are apt to be disappointed on viewing the surface of things. You could more readily fancy thunderbolts leaping and crashing from tender blue skies than that the most fearful forces in creation are hidden under such a peaceful exterior. Nitroglycerine, a cupful of which would distribute you over square miles of landscape, is diligently mixing around you in hundreds and thousands of gallons. It is making itself in big iron retorts, cascading down leaden gutters, and merrily tumbling in minute Niagaras into immense vats, where the deliquescent yellow peril pursues its journey powderward. Out of one receptacle it fares furiously through special lead coils, driven only by cooling blasts of air, and is drawn off like draught ale and piped on to the next perfecting stage. Gaze with the nitroglycerine expert into one of those big cauldrons. The interior is brilliantly illuminated by electricity, the only illuminating agency permitted in or about the danger houses.

At the bottom is a molten, sullen fluid. Glancing cautiously at the thermometer, the guide tells you that the writhen mass is nitroglycerine. It is being fused with nitric and sulphuric acids, and you are casually informed, as the expert sends a cooling stream through the pipes, that it is very necessary to keep the temperature below eighty degrees. Once above the eighty-degree dead line, so to say, the treacherous liquid might instantly voice itself in such a deafening explosion as those in close proximity may never hear but once. Let the composition be quiescent for but a few seconds, and its stillness suddenly becomes that of death, in consequence of which extreme vigilance is practiced in keeping it constantly agitated as well as properly temperatured.

Around you are other houses, at uniform distances apart, and connected by a series of narrow-gauge tracks, wherein workmen are railroading nitroglycerine from here and pulp cotton from there, to be compounded into dynamite and blasting gelatine. Greatest care is taken in rolling the product from house to house. As soon as a loaded cart is ready to pass out

of the nitroglycerine house, for instance, a semaphore signals from an adjoining station, to which the consignment is carefully hurried. Around you are long storehouses packed with pulp in tons of innocent whiteness. Presently this pulp will assume a tan color under the nitrating process, and then, suddenly becoming Carbonite, Red Cross, Hercules, Judson and Giant Powder, Forcite, or what you order, it develops the quasi virtues of dynamite—dynamite or blasting gelatine, in which more natural forces are condensed to the cubic inch than exist anywhere else in creation. Death, curbed and sleeping, encircles you in gallons and tons. Annihilation threatens at every turn, in the form of potential pulverizing forces. But the man and the mercury are there also, alert, responsive, reliable.

Gazing off in one direction, you will see in the dis-

entering the grounds is the third-degree search to which every one is subjected. No spy taken by an enemy in war could be ransacked more carefully than are human beings in a dynamite mill. Elsewhere—notably at the Ardeer works, founded by the late Alfred Nobel in Scotland—every man who enters the danger zone is searched, no matter how often the man may come and go. At Repauno, on the contrary, no worker ever knows when the searcher will be around. Sometimes a man or squad of men will be searched on beginning work for the day, and, should any suspicion exist that one or more workmen are violating the rules, another search is made before quitting time. On the other hand, a man may be immune from search for several days in succession, though such cases are extremely rare. Absolutely no one is permitted on the premises with matches, a knife, or any metallic

object capable of generating a spark, as you notice in the rules and regulations, copies of which are printed in English, German, Italian, Slavic, and the Norse, according to the nationality of the workmen, and displayed conspicuously in the danger area. Emphasis is made that no smoking or drinking will be permitted, the use of clasp-knives being especially forbidden, as well as the presence of pockets in the canvas clothes of the powder workers, each of whom is expected to have and firmly hold his own safety in mind. *En passant*, any violation of these rules provokes instant dismissal, and nothing less than a battering-ram could gain the culprit readmission to the works.

The searching over in your case, you and your guide are at liberty to follow the dynamite

through a series of tortuous processes. The strain upon your nerves begins gradually. The guide is considerate, guessing probably that your hair is ready to rise and stretch itself at the slightest untoward sound. All the danger buildings—more than a hundred houses are scattered over the twelve hundred and fifty surrounding acres—look curiously alike; and you marvel at the spectacle of several cows grazing calmly in the distance. You secretly admire them, as you probably never thought to admire a cow. You also realize for the first time the psychology of a shying horse. You have never been so unreasonably suspicious in your life, and, as you pass along with one ear open to every sound and the other to what your guide is saying, your vision becomes abnormally acute to the slightest detail of scenery. He begins by initiating you into the mysteries of pyrites and sulphates, and explains the process of extracting acids from the ore. This stage of the journey is soothing. The acid houses are as safe as government bonds. They never shut down from one year-end to another. In this big shed which you enter, sulphuric acid is being mixed with nitric and the nitric fumes blown off. The odor is as pungent as ether, and you regain the open air coughing and convinced that a full inhalation would congest a locomotive.

Meanwhile the intricacies of the process are being unfolded with a close but quite necessary attention to detail, and, coughing to keep up your courage, you smooth down your hair and follow the superintendent into the danger area. Gravely smiling, he directs attention to a rooster perched on an earthen embrasure and crowing defiance to the world. The embrasure rises between a nondescript frame structure and the main buildings on the premises. It is Saturday and the noon whistles will soon be declaring work over for the day.

Stepping into the house, your eye is caught by a

(Continued on Page 66.)



HAULING PULP—GUNCOTTON IN THE RAW—TO DYNAMITE MIXING-HOUSES.

tance a number of slate-colored houses. They appear ordinary and quite uninteresting, until you learn they are magazines charged with enough explosives to blow a great city off the map. You forthwith decide to pass around them. Near by are droning factories, where special machinery is being made. Farther away, and about five hundred paces apart, are several wooden buildings of rakish aspect, each buttressed by tall earthen embankments. Roiling gently in many directions are dozens of small cars, loaded with pine boxes. On each quadrangular box is stenciled in black or red:

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—DANGEROUS,

and the warning quickly takes on a new and imperative meaning in the premises.

How is it possible, you ask yourself, to secure workmen willing to take their lives in their hands and labor for food or family in such a sleeping inferno? Is it because the danger is more imaginary than real? Or is it because human nature simply becomes callous by daily association with peril?

Yes and no is the answer given by Superintendent Thomas W. Bacchus to each of the last two questions, and his knowledge of dynamite in process of making is only equaled by his appreciation of its treachery. The men realize, of course, that the wages of carelessness is death. At the same time you gradually gather that no husband or father among them is ever quite sure in the morning that he will return intact to his family at night. And yet, crossing the Delaware in a tug which stalled in the ice one recent February day, a veteran worker in nitroglycerine refused to foot it shoreward over the creaking ice on account of the risk involved. His wages and those of his several associates average about twenty per cent. more than the wages prevailing for ordinary labor elsewhere.

One of the first things that impresses the visitor on



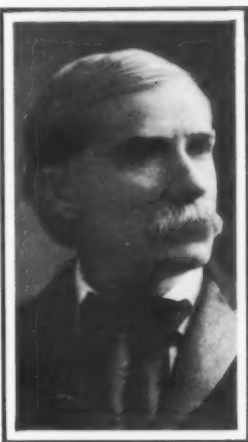
A MAGAZINE AT REPAUNO, CONTAINING 100,000 POUNDS OF DYNAMITE OR GIANT POWDER.



EXPLOSION IN A MIXING-HOUSE—A SIXTEEN-POUND RAIL WRAPPED BY THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION AROUND A TREE 150 FEET FROM THE MIXING-HOUSE.



# Prominent Figures at the Democratic National Convention.



J. M. GUFFEY,  
National committeeman from  
Pennsylvania, who had a  
hot controversy with  
Bryan.—Richards.



MRS. MARY C. C. BRADFORD,  
A Colorado delegate-at-  
large to the Demo-  
cratic national  
convention.



THEODORE A. BELL,  
Of California, the con-  
vention's temporary  
chairman.  
Bushnell.



MRS. H. J. HAYWARD,  
Delegate to the Democratic  
national convention from  
Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Monroe Studio.



ROGER C. SULLIVAN,  
National committee-  
man from  
Illinois.  
Hallen Studio.



H. D. CLAYTON,  
Of Alabama, permanent chair-  
man of the con-  
vention.  
Clinedinst.



THE TORRID WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

SEARCHLIGHT PLAYING ON THOUSANDS OF MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN FROM THE GREAT CITY SPENDING THE NIGHT ON THE BEACH AT CONEY ISLAND DURING THE RECENT HOT WAVE WHICH CAUSED FIFTY-EIGHT DEATHS AND HUNDREDS OF PROSTRATIONS.—H. D. Blawvelt.



PARTY LEADERS PAY HOMAGE TO BRYAN.

ILLINOIS DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, WHO TRAVELED FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER IN AUTOS, RECEIVED AT FAIRVIEW, MR. BRYAN'S HOME NEAR LINCOLN, NEB., BY MR. BRYAN (X) AND THE LINCOLN RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—De Lord.

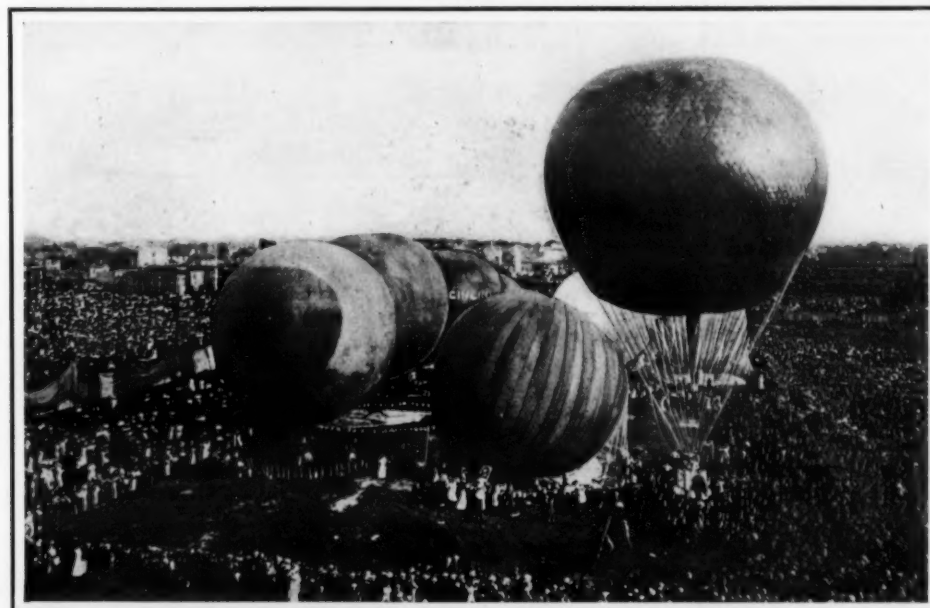


THE JUNIOR ORDER OF AMERICAN PATRIOTS DECORATING THE STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN FRONT OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

NOTABLE FOURTH OF JULY SCENES IN NEW YORK.—Photographs by H. D. Blawvelt.

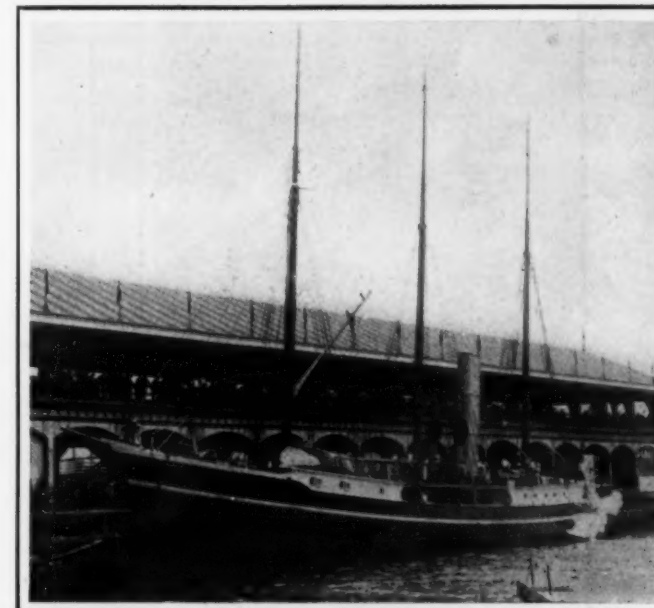


COLONEL W. D. N. WASHINGTON, DESCENDANT OF A NEAR RELATIVE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, ADDRESSING YOUTHFUL PATRIOTS AT THE CITY HALL.



CHIEF BALLOON RACE OF THE YEAR IN AMERICA.

NINE AIRSHIPS STARTING AT CHICAGO IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AERO CLUBS' LONG-DISTANCE CONTEST — THE FIELDING, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHICH WON THE TROPHY WITH A SCORE OF 895 MILES, IN THE FOREGROUND.—Emmet V. O'Neill.



OFF AGAIN TO SEEK THE NORTH POLE.

COMMANDER PEARY'S STEAMSHIP "ROOSEVELT" JUST ABOUT TO LEAVE NEW YORK FOR ANOTHER VOYAGE TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.—Paul Schumm.



## The Man and the Mercury.

(Continued from page 64.)

big iron vessel, around which a man moves noiselessly, dividing his attention between the molten contents and a thermometer. The latter extends down into the hot acids and nitroglycerine—several thousand pounds of the former, on which about a ton of the latter is being sprayed. As fast as the mixing is done, the glycerine seizes the available nitrogen from the acid and becomes nitroglycerine, while the sulphuric takes up the water set free in the process. The nitroglycerine is then gradually drawn off into an immense vat, as already described, preparatory to being piped on to the separating house.

If the temperature, through vagaries in the glycerine, once rises above the danger degree, the thermometer will instantly reveal it to the man on watch. Thereupon he will promptly send more cool solution through the pipes, which coil around the cylinder like a giant rattler ready to strike. If the mercury continues to rise he will shut off the inflow of glycerine, and if this proves ineffectual he will begin violently agitating the mixture by means of compressed air. Still failing of results in this, he will open a valve and empty the charge into the drowning tank, meanwhile betaking himself to a safe position.

Only occasional watchers of the mercury at Repauno have succeeded in doing this, however—and Repauno is proud of them. They are curiosities, are these sole survivors, and as a badge of bravery are known simply by their first names. None but a heroic survivor is accorded this distinction in a popular degree, and now and then to have merely witnessed an explosion has distinguished a man for life.

It was a nitroglycerine explosion in one of these houses that blew La Motte du Pont, head of the famous powder-making family, to death in 1884. According to a witness of this tragedy, the explosion started in the drowning tank, nitroglycerine having settled at the bottom, where agitation of the explosive was impossible. Of six victims, including a naval officer who was inspecting the works, Mr. du Pont was found dead, but scarcely marked at all. At a distance of five hundred feet, the eye-witness himself was lifted and hurled fifteen yards into the air. On another victim there remained only a pair of shoes, which helped in identifying him and also helped to prove a theory the dynamite makers hold as true, that when the great shock came he was lying on the ground. In all dynamite explosions it has been observed that the victims, whether men or horses, have their foot covering torn off only when the feet are resting on the ground at the time of the explosion. If one foot is in the air and another on the ground, the shoe will be found torn from the latter only. And the mighty roar of such an explosion can only be compared to a dozen tornadoes condensed into one! Yet to-day, as for years past, the first-mentioned survivors have been pursuing their perilous trade as though it were play.

Meanwhile, the nitroglycerine having passed from the nitrating house, you cross a long, flimsy bridge to another station, to watch its separation from the acids with which it is now mixed. Pouring from a pipe, it falls churning to the bottom of a wooden tank, eight feet deep, and of nearly the same diameter. As soon as the tank is full, the nitroglycerine, being lighter than the acid, rises by force of gravity to the surface; and, having thus shed the grosser acid, it passes, at the signal of another semaphore, to the purifying house. There it is carefully laundered in warm water and carbonate of soda, as any remnants of acid remaining might cause decomposition and disaster later on.

Thence the explosive is drawn off in uniform quantities and carted in rubber-tired vehicles, oddly resembling baby carriages, to the mixing house, to be incorporated with pulp and other substances into such powders as Carbonite, Atlas, Hercules, Giant, and

Judson or blasting gelatine. Into a round basin, partially filled with pulp, the nitroglycerine is poured as casually as though it were soothing syrup. Every move is carefully calculated, nevertheless, and at a given signal an enormous wheel, rimmed with hard rubber, begins rolling and mixing the porous batch. It is now the dynamite of commerce, a spongy yellow substance, ready to be loaded into cartridges. Simple as this mixing process appears, it is synonymous with danger. A false or badly timed movement may precipitate an explosion; or, again, spontaneous combustion may occur, as when, not very long ago, a heavy charge of dynamite took fire and burned for about ten seconds before exploding. Of seven men in the house, including a foreman named John Johnson, five were near the doors and escaped uninjured. Johnson leaped through the nearest window, carrying sash and all, and was picked up a hundred yards away, having miraculously escaped the frightful fate of the seventh man, whose body, with the building, was distributed among trees and over the adjacent meadows.

Incidentally, it may be well to state that, while women are given employment in dynamite danger houses elsewhere in the United States, none can be

chopping machine and flung into cartridges with incredible speed. The gelatine is twice or thrice as powerful as dynamite, and you are doubly disquieted by the information. This anxiety, which alienists term brain flurry, becomes really acute when you learn that the wisest workers in dynamite cannot foretell an explosion and may only guess at the contributing causes. This is explained by the fact that so few men who have been immediately exposed to explosions have lived to tell the tale. Decomposition, however, and impaired agitation, with respect to nitroglycerine, are two main reasons for the explosions that have occurred in these mills, though two out of six earth-shaking disasters are credited to the mixing houses. Everything considered, however, the infrequency of accidents is astonishing, and even more astonishing is the small number of lives lost when explosions occur.

Seeking a reason for this, you note the various safety appliances, such as hose houses, hasty exit doors, and so on, which characterize every dynamite and powder mill. You observe men in the machine and carpenter shops using extraordinary care in making sure that every inch of wood or metal is letter-perfect, since the slightest defect might mean the price of human life. You observe that the whole shebang, as your guide is pleased to describe the works, is lighted by electricity, no wiring whatever being in the danger buildings, around which lights are so arranged as to illumine the interiors from the outside. In short, your survey brings you to the conclusion that, despite the tons of deadly explosives daily manufactured, this is one of the safest factories imaginable. In the whole period of its existence, since the early eighties, the entire number of deaths due to accidents has been less than two score, which is lower than the death rate in any cotton mill, shoe factory, foundry, packing house, or other large manufactory.

This comparative peacefulness of the high-explosive factory makes one think immediately of the inestimable value and power of these mighty forces in the arts of peace. The constructive force of dynamite and its brother explosives is so great that the more that is known of these high-power products, the more they are respected not as a *destructive*, but as a *constructive* force. Ninety per cent. of industrial development in the United States is due directly to it. Cease making it, and mining, railroad, and skyscraper construction, tunneling, canal digging, bridge building, every arm of industry and progress, in fact, would be instantly paralyzed. Also you may be surprised to learn that dynamite is covered by no patents, and that any one who actually cares and dares to do so can engage in its manufacture. Not many have the temerity, however, according to record.

As you board the tug preparatory to leaving the premises, your suspicions, which were allayed by the recital of its really docile nature, are re-aroused by the sight of thousands of boxes being loaded on barges and cars, destined for various corners of the world. Here is a big shipment booked for Panama. Without high explosives the great canal would remain merely a chimerical vision. Over there is a train of dynamite going to the Pennsylvania coal-mining regions. Yonder are a dozen great tanks awaiting transportation down the river, where smokeless powder is made for the army and navy and many thousand crack American sportsmen. Another consignment is destined for Mexico, and another is bound for a remote South American mining region. Enough dynamite is there to blow all the navies out of the sea.

Incidentally, a bit of fluffy white material is sticking to your coat. You are viewing it suspiciously. Finally, nerving yourself for the ordeal, you hastily brush it off. The captain generously pretends not to notice—a member of the crew sagely comments on the difference between cotton and guncotton. Then, as the vessel swings briskly forth into the river, you gaze backward toward the gray peninsula, and listen, listen, listen!



A NITROGLYCERINE HOUSE, SHOWING SAFETY WALLS.

seen in the explosives buildings here, the only women on the place being a dozen cartridge makers. Only a gigantic explosion could reach and disturb them.

As you draw near one of the loading houses you hear a measured thumping, as of heavy hammers pounding on wood. (Becoming suddenly popular with yourself and developing a prompt pleasure in existence, you pause and survey the house skeptically.) Your guide smiles and explains that the loading machines are only doing their duty. The house is an oblong structure, and appears to be tenanted with a threshing machine and half a dozen harvesters. One of them is feeding the machine with dynamite in heaping binfuls. Its appetite is voracious. Swallowing and digesting batch after batch, the machine loads three dozen cartridges nonchalantly, while you gasp and blink—enough dynamite to pulverize a skyscraper. Quickly a man removes the loaded cartridges and tosses them—somewhat recklessly, you decide, as you edge discreetly toward the door—into a capacious wire basket. But your sudden ardor for the door is dampened on learning that accidents seldom or never occur in the loading houses. The sight and sound of the process, however, destroy desire for further knowledge, and you gratefully emerge into the open air once more.

They have a hospitable way down in the dynamite district, and mean well, no doubt, but your guide certainly has an excessive passion for thoroughness, you quickly decide. Access to a dynamite plant is rarely possible, however, and you are persuaded to tackle the mysteries woven in and about Giant Gelatine.

Over there in a neighboring house you see a tough, yellow, porous paste, consisting of nitrocotton and nitroglycerine, being hurried sausage-wise through a



A STATESMAN'S MEMORY HONORED.

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE UNITED STATES SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR, AT WORCESTER, MASS.—GOVERNOR GUILD AND UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE MOODY MADE ADDRESSES.—H. Greenwood.



THE LARGEST BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS.

NEW COLOSSEUM BUILDING, 300 BY 200 FEET, WITH SEATING CAPACITY OF 14,000, NOW IN PROCESS OF ERECTION—THERE WILL BE TWENTY STORES IN THE STRUCTURE, AND IT IS UNDERLAIN BY NATURAL CAVES.  
F. D. Hampson, Commercial Photo Co.



## The Most Remarkable Field Day on Record in Korea

ATHLETIC GAMES IN PYENGYANG PARTICIPATED IN BY 7,000 SCHOOLBOYS, TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM WERE FROM CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS



NEARLY 40,000 SPECTATORS WITNESSING THE GAMES FROM A HILL.



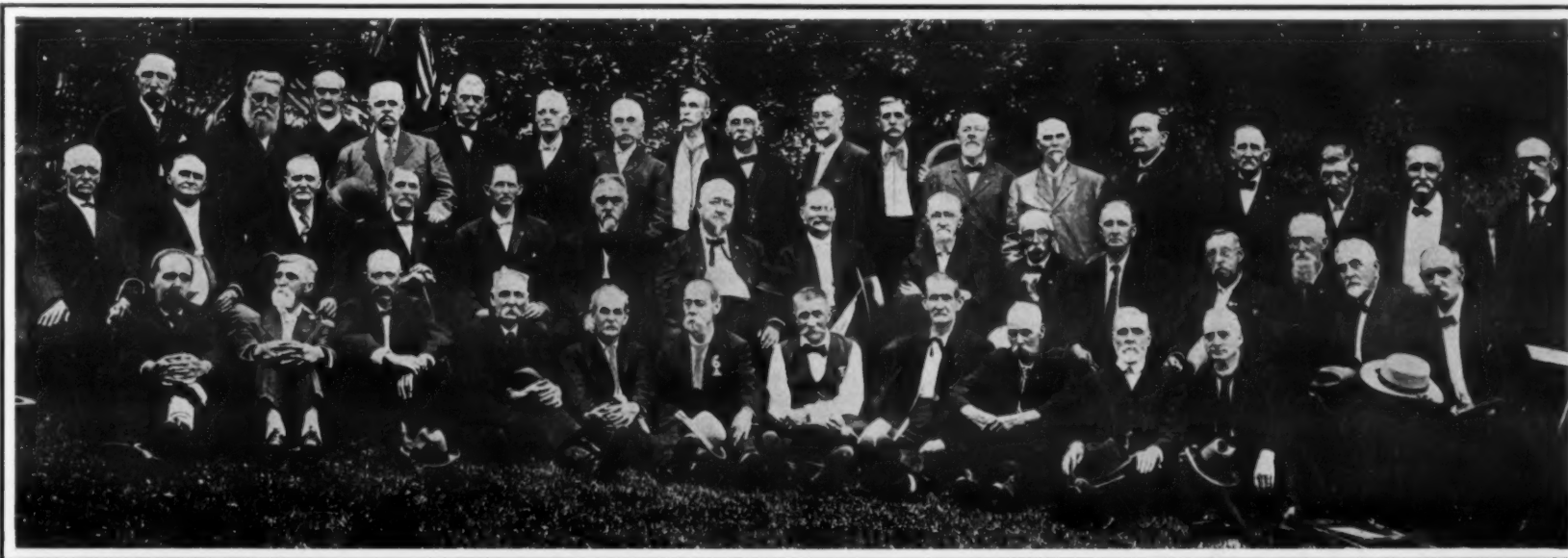
A PORTION OF THE FIELD SHOWING HALF OF THE YOUNG ATHLETES IN ACTION.

Photographs by Rev. John Z. Moore.



A NOTABLE RELIGIOUS GATHERING IN BURMA.

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL CONFERENCE FOR SOUTHERN ASIA OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WHICH MET AT RANGOON—BISHOPS ROBINSON AND OLDHAM IN MIDDLE OF SECOND ROW OF DELEGATES.—Photograph by P. Klier.



SURVIVORS OF A FAMOUS REGIMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR.

ANNUAL REUNION OF VETERANS OF THE SIXTH OHIO, THE GUTHRIE GREYS, OF CINCINNATI, COMMANDED DURING THREE YEARS OF THE WAR BY COLONEL NICHOLAS LONGWORTH ANDERSON, COUSIN OF CONGRESSMAN NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.—Jones.

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**R. P. NEVIN**, founder of the Pittsburgh, (Pa.) *Daily Leader* and of the Pittsburgh *Times*, at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 28th.

**R. M. Ridgeway**, who built the main line of the Union Pacific from Kansas City to Denver, and also the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, at Lawrence, Kan., June 29th, aged 73.

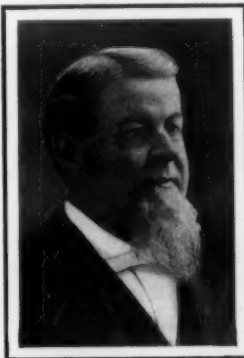
**George H. Daniels**, ex-general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, at Lake Placid, N. Y., July 1st, aged 66.

**Rear-Admiral Charles H. Rockwell**, U. S. A., retired, at Chatham, Mass., July 1st, aged 68.

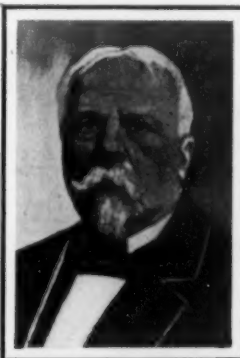
**Joel Chandler Harris**, ("Uncle Remus") the famous Southern author and editor, at Atlanta, Ga., July 3d, aged 59.

**Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas**, U. S. A., retired, who succeeded Admiral Evans in command of the Pacific fleet, at San Francisco, Cal., July 3d, aged 62.

**Count Nicholas P. Ignatieff**, widely known Russian



GEORGE H. DANIELS,  
Former general passenger  
agent of the New York  
Central Railroad.



MURAT HALSTED,  
Veteran newspaper editor  
and magazine  
writer.

politician and diplomat, at St. Petersburg, July 4th, aged 70.

**Murat Halsted**, eminent newspaper editor and magazine writer, at Cincinnati, O., July 2d, aged 79.

### When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

**GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.** "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.

### Three Generations of Healthy Babies

have been successfully raised on Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk; more each year than on all so-called "infant foods" combined. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials received annually from physicians and grateful parents testify to the merits of Eagle Brand.



# Driving a Great Industry Out of Business

By Charles Pierce Burton

"NAPOLEON the little!" scornfully wrote Victor Hugo. Yet this French Emperor accomplished one thing of enduring benefit to mankind. To Napoleon III. the world is indebted for butterine. "Give my soldiers a cheap substitute for butter!" he cried; and French chemistry, ever equal to the occasion, produced by mechanical means the counterpart of butter. The French army went down in defeat, but butterine has achieved a great and lasting victory.

A few years ago the growing popularity of butterine aroused the hostility of American butter manufacturers. "Protect the dairy interests" was their cry. An excessive and unjust tax followed, and the American people are paying the bills. Napoleon set in motion experiments which created a new industry and lowered the price of butter. An American butter trust has throttled that industry in the house of its friends that the price of butter may be boosted and its consumption increased. The justice of "protecting" the dairy interests of the country, important though they are, at the expense of great manufacturing interests, does not appeal to the ordinary man; nor does he understand why the national government should be called upon to increase the cost of living, already a serious burden to many.

A writer in a Chicago newspaper recently asked this pertinent question: "Why should the law levy a tax of ten cents a pound, intended to put a great industry out of business and increase the demand and the price of butter?" The very passage of such a law is a tribute to the virtue of mechanical butter; but the question remains unanswered, the price of butter soars higher and higher, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the farmer gets one cent more than he did before.

There can be only two possible excuses for class legislation of this character—revenue for the government and protection for the people, not protection for private "interests." During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1902, before the passage of the amended law, the total production of artificially colored butterine in the United States was 123,568,163 pounds, from which the government received a revenue amounting to \$2,944,592.30. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1907, the production of artificially colored butterine dropped to 5,009,094 pounds, and of uncolored butterine 63,303,016 pounds were produced, from which the government received a revenue of \$887,641.31. As a revenue-increasing measure the law has not been an astonishing success. It has succeeded in cutting off three-fourths of the government's income from this source, which fact possibly may account for the deficit in the Internal Revenue Department.

In order to intelligently consider the necessity for protection of any kind, we must know something of the nature of both butter and butterine, and of the law as it exists to-day. The acquaintance of many people with good butter at present prices is so very slight that an introduction may not be altogether out of place. The basic principle of butter, the product of the dairy, is a certain fat of great food value, which through centuries of use has become a table necessity. The marvelous process of nature in converting the mammary fat glands of the animal into milk has no counterpart in chemistry, but when Louis Napoleon inspired his momentous experiments, the possibility of making butter direct from the primary fat, without the intervention of milk, was realized.

The basic principle of butterine is oleo oil, which gives the chemical name, oleomargarine. It is pressed from the choicest fat of the animal. Microscopically and chemically it is the counterpart of butter fat. In one important respect it is superior, for, being used in a cooked state, it is more easily kept sweet. To oleo oil and oil from the "leaf" of the pig, called neutral, are added milk and cream, and the same amount of salt and coloring used in making butter. These ingredients are melted under proper conditions and churned together. The result is butterine, the poor man's butter, resembling butter in taste, appearance, and food value, differing only in price and keeping qualities. Butterine can be manufactured

for less than half the cost of butter, and keeps sweet and wholesome much longer.

Until 1886 the new butter food was manufactured without restriction. Unfortunately much of it was sold as butter by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers. In that year Congress very wisely enacted a law which drove these swindlers out of business and put the manufacture of butterine under the watchful eye of the Internal Revenue Department. This law requires the payment of a manufacturer's license of \$600 a year and the registration of the place of manufacturing and names of the manufacturing company's officers. The manufacturer is obliged to make a sworn monthly report to the government, showing in detail, pound for pound, the total production, the ingredients used, the sales made, and the amount on hand at the end of each month. The penalties for failure to make full and accurate returns are severe. Butterine factories must be kept open and subject to inspection by Federal officers at all times, to the end that the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the premises may be kept perfect and the materials used pure. This law further provides that butterine shall be packed in new wooden tubs or boxes, which cannot be used for butterine the second time. A tax of two cents a pound on all the butterine produced was imposed by the law in its original form, and a revenue stamp, giving the name of the manufacturer, his location, and the number of pounds of butterine contained in the package, was required to be affixed on the outside of each tub or box containing butterine, and the butterine was made subject to seizure and forfeiture in case of irregularity or fraud.

The law compelled the wholesaler also to record in detail all purchases and sales, and make monthly reports of the same to the Internal Revenue Department. He was required to pay a license of \$480 a year, and retailers \$48, which licenses must be conspicuously displayed. As a still further safeguard, the retailer was required to stamp upon each package sold the word "oleomargarine," also his name and address and the number of pounds sold.

Such, in brief, was the law of 1886. Instead of working a hardship, it placed the butterine industry on a firm and legitimate basis. The rigid inspections and requirements of the Internal Revenue Department forced the manufacturing into safe and competent hands, who have been in advance of the law, rather than behind it, in their effort to produce a sweet and wholesome butter-food of uniform quality, which people of limited means can afford to buy. The law gave consumers confidence in butterine, and its popularity grew rapidly. The revenues to the government increased, until, as stated, in 1902 nearly three million dollars were collected in license fees and taxes.

It was here that the cry went up for the protection of the dairy interests of the country, and in response Congress amended the original law. A payment of ten cents a pound was exacted for the privilege of using butter color, and the tax on uncolored butterine was reduced to one-fourth cent a pound. The ten-cent tax became almost prohibitive, and forced manufacturers to market their product in an uncolored state.

This amended law went into effect July 1st, 1902. As a result, during the year following sales fell off nearly one-half and the government lost more than two million dollars of revenues in the single year. In succeeding years the loss was still greater, until the year 1907, when, owing to the scarcity of butter, there was an increased demand for colored butterine and a corresponding increase in the revenues.

For the purpose of increasing the revenue, this law is a dismal failure. It must be justified, if at all, by the measure of protection it gives the people. So far as it compels butterine to be sold on its merits, and not as butter; so far as it brings the conditions of manufacture under the rigid inspection of the government; so far as it imposes a small tax to pay for this government inspection, no fault can be found with the law. If it stopped there, people would have little ground for complaint. The law, however, goes further, and in so doing reveals the true motive of those

who demanded the legislation. A tax of ten cents a pound on butterine enables a high price of butter to be maintained. The effect of this law, supposed to have been enacted for the people's protection, has been greatly to restrict the manufacture and consumption of butterine and to correspondingly increase the consumption of butter.

To protect the people from what? From unscrupulous dealers? There are still unscrupulous dealers who can buy uncolored butterine in any quantity, color it to suit themselves, and sell it as butter. From unsanitary conditions? In cleanliness butterine factories will compare favorably with any dairy or creamery in the country. From unwholesome food? Every chemist of prominence in the world has analyzed butterine and pronounced it free from all objection.

Professor W. O. Atwater, director of the United States government agricultural experiment station, Middletown, Conn., says: "Butterine is perfectly wholesome and healthy and has a high and nutritious value. The same entirely favorable opinion I find expressed by the most prominent European authorities—English, French, and German. It contains essentially the same ingredients as natural butter from cow's milk."

From injurious coloring matter? Precisely the same coloring matter is used in butterine as in butter, in precisely the same quantity, for precisely the same reason. In neither case is it harmful, and it is demanded by civilized people the world over. Few will tolerate white butter or white butterine.

The tax, then, is to protect people from what? Why, from themselves, in order that they may not gorge themselves with good butterine in preference to poor butter. Butterine competes with poor butter, not with the best. The truth is that the man with an average income finds high-priced butter a burden, and prefers good butterine to poor butter. Moreover, he wants to buy it without donating ten cents a pound to the government, and he desires it the color which his appetite craves—a golden yellow. He can and often does use the uncolored variety in cooking, but he does not put it on his table. The white color awakens in the appetite an immediate prejudice, and at the same time advertises to the world that he cannot afford butter.

Few butter eaters are aware of the extent to which they use butterine without knowing it, although the total production in the United States is less than two per cent. that of butter. In large cities most of the hotels, restaurants, and bakeries use it uncolored in their cooking, very wisely preferring it to inferior butter, and many of them use the colored variety on their tables with entire satisfaction to their guests.

If butterine is in any way injurious to health, the government should not permit its manufacture at any price. If it is a boon to the poor man, its manufacture and use should be encouraged. The "Grout bill," as it stands to-day, imposes a tax on the poor. It works a twofold injury, depriving the consumer of an economical substitute for butter of the color most pleasing to his taste, and wronging the producer by curtailing his business. Why should not both butter and butterine stand on their own merits, with equal rights and privileges? Violators of the law should be punished, not the American people. Laws can be enacted, which by penalization will prevent the fraudulent sale of butterine as butter, and at the same time give the poor man an opportunity to purchase at a reasonable price a healthful and delicious substitute for butter. Such laws would cut his butter bills in two by eliminating the tax.

This is done in Europe, where the production and consumption of butterine are greater than anywhere else in the world, and every pound of it is artificially colored to meet the demands of the people. Moreover, Europe is obliged to send to the United States for the "raw material." But we patient and long-suffering Americans, who cannot afford to pay exorbitant prices for good butter and will not eat poor butter at any price, are forced to do without or pay a tax of ten cents a pound, imposed by a law which is impoverishing the Internal Revenue Department. This is not business; it is not justice; it is not a square deal.



A BUSY STREET THROUGH WHICH THE FLAMES RAGED FURIOUSLY, CONSUMING ALL BEFORE THEM.



DAILY SCENE ON ONE OF THE THOROUGHFARES OF THE FIRE-SWEPT CITY, IN WHICH NEARLY 500 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED AND THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WERE MADE HOMELESS.

A \$2,000,000 FIRE IN PORT AU PRINCE, CAPITAL OF HAITI.—Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE "master key" of Prosperity is Confidence, with Common Sense behind it. If the business outlook is any better, it is because confidence is replacing despondency and fear. Ask any business man, banker, or manufacturer regarding the outlook, and he will tell you that the situation is improving, but he will add the qualifying word "slowly." We can quicken the pace of prosperity if we will. There is but one way to do it, and that is by treating the business depression as Mr. W. C. Brown, senior vice-president of the New York Central lines, says it should be treated—that is, as "a common disaster to be shared by the railroads and all others alike."

The trouble with the American people has been that a large body or class has been disposed to believe that it must have some special consideration. An element persists in arguing in favor of legislation for a class, while all the time loudly denouncing our lawmakers for their alleged partiality to capital and to the corporations. Political labor leaders, who depend upon their notoriety for their living, are persistently endeavoring to create a feeling among the workmen that the laws of the land treat them unfairly. In a foolish effort to win the favor of that intangible thing known as "the labor vote," both the great political parties have stultified themselves by casting imputations on the highest court in the land.

The catering to the demand for class legislation has done infinite harm and has placed upon our statute-books laws that have proved to be miserable failures—laws that the courts promptly set aside as unconstitutional. The Sherman anti-trust law is a notable example of hasty and ill-advised legislation. It was aimed to destroy all combinations in restraint of trade, but as soon as it was discovered that it was a common law with a common application to everybody, and that, under its absurd provisions, a labor union could be prosecuted just the same as a combination of capital, then

## Different Now.

### ATHLETE FINDS BETTER TRAINING FOOD.

It was formerly the belief that, to become strong, athletes must eat plenty of meat.

This is all out of date now, and many trainers feed athletes on the well-known food, Grape-Nuts, made of wheat and barley, and cut the meat down to a small portion once a day.

"Three years ago," writes a Michigan man, "having become interested in athletics, I found I would have to stop eating pastry and some other kinds of food."

"I got some Grape-Nuts and was soon eating the food at every meal, for I found that when I went on the track I felt more lively and active."

"Later I began also to drink Postum in place of coffee, and the way I gained muscle and strength on this diet was certainly great. On the day of a field meet in June I weighed 124 pounds. On the opening of the football season in September I weighed 140. I attributed my fine condition and good work to the discontinuation of improper food and coffee, and the using of Grape-Nuts and Postum, my principal diet during training season being Grape-Nuts."

"Before I used Grape-Nuts I never felt right in the morning—always kind of 'out of sorts' with my stomach. But now when I rise I feel good, and after a breakfast largely of Grape-Nuts with cream and a cup of Postum I feel like a new man." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

the same demagogues who had vociferously demanded the passage of the Sherman act were as vociferous in the demand that it should be so amended as to apply only to capital and not to labor.

When the people of this country do more thinking for themselves, and when they realize that a business depression is a common misfortune, that the laws of the country are a common protection, that the welfare of the people is a common matter, and that if the nation moves forward it must be by a common impulse, we shall have more settled conditions in business, capital will have greater confidence in our future, and the railroads will once more have freight sufficient to fill the long line of sidetracked and empty cars. At the Chicago conference on trusts one of the speakers, Mr. Benjamin R. Tucker, in a few pertinent remarks, said he would go at once to the heart of the subject by taking his stand on these propositions:

That the right to co-operate is as unquestionable as the right to compete; that the right to compete involves the right to refrain from competition; that co-operation is often a method of competition, and that competition is always, in the larger view, a method of co-operation; that each is a legitimate, orderly, non-invasive exercise of the individual will under the law of equal liberty; and that any man or institution attempting to prohibit or restrict either, by legislative enactment or by any form of invasive force, is, in so far as such man or institution may fairly be judged by such attempt, an enemy of liberty, an enemy of progress, an enemy of society, and an enemy of the human race.

These words are worthy of repetition everywhere. The trouble is that the loud-mouthed demagogue, the noisy blatherskite, and the display-typed yellow journals are constantly misleading the public, creating wrong opinions, and appealing to the most selfish and destructive instincts, while little or nothing is said on the other side. The future of the stock market must depend very largely on whether the demagogues have their way, or whether our industries, our railways, and all our vested rights are given fair play and a square deal. I agree with Mr. Brown "that the country as a whole cannot be permanently prosperous until the railroads are able to resume the purchase of materials, equipment, and supplies, upon which so many of the country's inhabitants depend for their living."

The ruthless manner in which some of the State Legislatures have been slashing at our railroads is as brutal as it is unjust. This action should have been bitterly opposed by business men and railroad employes, and by workingmen generally, for the blow was aimed at all of these as well as at the railroads, or, if it was not aimed at them, it struck home all the same. The disheartening shrinkage in the earnings of our railroads since the panic has created profound anxiety. No one believed that within less than a year such a frightful revolution could be wrought. It seems incredible that only a year ago the great railroads of the country were fairly fighting not for freight, but for cars enough to handle it and locomotives sufficient to draw the trains, while now hundreds of thousands of freight cars are idle and locomotives are in the round-houses, anxiously waiting a chance to fire up. A year ago capital was seeking investment in railroad securities. Today the railroads are fairly begging for capital with which to finance their needs, and several of them, under the stress of the panic, have gone into the hands of receivers, and others have only escaped bankruptcy by the skin of their teeth.

How many train hands, engineers, conductors, firemen, and laborers, who were busy a year ago and working overtime, are now waiting for a chance to see their names on the pay-rolls once more? How many countless thousands employed in all the great industries, of which the railroads were the best customers, are either in idleness or accepting reduced wages or fearing a reduction of income? It is said that sixty per cent. of the iron and steel product and over forty per cent. of the products of our saw-mills are absorbed by the railroads. They are the great customers of the copper market. They are heavy purchasers of manufactured materials of all kinds. They are the great employers of labor, from the commonest to the most skilled, and it is easy to appreciate that when they suffer the whole country suffers.

The railroads of this country must do one of two things. They must either reduce wages all along the line, to cut down expenses, or they must increase

their traffic charges. It costs more at present to run a railroad than ever before. The wage scale is the highest and the cost of material, of locomotives, cars, ties, coal, and everything else reached the record figure last year. And yet, in face of this fact, the outcry against the railroads has been so general that Legislature after Legislature has insisted on reducing rates or has placed the power to fix rates in the hands of commissions inimical to the interests of the railways. Passenger rates have been reduced, freight rates cut down, and at the same time increased burdens of taxation and new hardships have been placed upon the railroads, some of them so intolerable that they have driven the railways out of the State.

It has been a bitter experience, and it is not surprising that railway employes all over this country are now demanding fair play for railway corporations. If these employes, and the business men who are joining with them, had shown half as much interest in the matter when the railroads were making the fight single-handed against the injustices which were being perpetrated, the outlook would be far more encouraging. I am inclined to believe that we have passed the worst stage of the anti-railroad crusade, and that from this time on the public will be inclined to take the side of the railroads and of our great industries, purely from the selfish instinct which so largely dominates the operations of the human mind. The railroads will hardly undertake to reduce wages, but they will be compelled to do so unless shippers consent to a slight advance in freight rates. This advance need not be to such an extent as to be noticeable by the purchasing public. A mere fraction of a mill per pound or bushel would count largely in the aggregate. It would not be a burden to the shipper, and it would not add, or at least should not add, a particle to the cost to the consumer. Newspapers have presented misleading statements as to the effect of the proposed increase of freight rates on food products. This is utterly unfair, and railroad employes who realize its injustice are themselves endeavoring to set the matter right. The station agents of the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson companies, at a meeting of the order held in Albany, N. Y., recently adopted resolutions reciting that

We strongly urge and recommend an organized system of earnest, sensible, united, and effective co-operation with our employers to the end of so influencing the general public and legislative opinion, and more particularly that of the business community, that a just and equitable and reasonable advance in railroad freight rates may be effected, not only in the interests of the approximately two million railroad wage earners of our common country as representing the greatest number of consumers employed by any single industry in the world, but to the benefit of the whole people of the nation, in fact, that action of this character will materially hasten the early return of prosperity and plenty. We further, in realization of present general industrial conditions, urge and recommend the immediate promulgation of this vital issue by our sister organizations in the railroad service wherever located.

This is another evidence of the turn of the tide and of a safer and saner feeling on the part of the public. I see greater hope for the future prosperity of the country in actions such as these, on the part of intelligent, organized labor, than in almost any other direction. I recently called attention to similar action taken by the railroad employes of Nebraska. In various States the workingmen, and especially those employed on the railroads, are beginning to see the light and to act accordingly. The demagogue who undertakes to stand in their way will have a short shrift.

If we escape labor troubles during the presidential canvass, and if the crop outlook continues to be as hopeful as it is, and if the prospect of the election of a conservative candidate for the presidency is not clouded, we shall have better times, better wages, more work, and higher prices in Wall Street before the holidays.

(Continued on page 70.)

## Make \$30 to \$45 a Week

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### Clark's Cruises of "Arabic" 16,000 tons

Feb. 4, Orient; Oct. 16, '09, Feb. 5, '10, Cruises Round the World. Fall Tours, '08, Round the World.

F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

### GREAT OPPORTUNITIES IN PERU

are offered to capitalists, merchants and immigrants in Peru, South America—free lands and unusual chances to earn a competent fortune by one's work. A copy of "Modern Guide to Peru" may be obtained free by addressing Author, 614 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

### FOR MEN OF BRAINS

Cortez CIGARS

—MADE AT KEY WEST—

### LOFTIS SYSTEM Diamonds on Credit

You can easily own a Diamond or a Watch. Pay one-fifth on delivery, balance in eight equal monthly payments. Descriptive catalogue free. Write for it to-day. Dept. G 16, 98 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

## HOTELS

SEATTLE, WASH.

### SAVOY HOTEL

"12 Stories of Solid Comfort."

Concrete, steel and marble. In fashionable shopping district. 210 rooms, 135 baths. English Grill. \$1 up.

### Collars and Cuffs

BARKER BRAND  
MADE OF LINEN  
14 SIZES 15¢ TWO FOR 25¢ 34 SIZES





## THE PANAMA CANAL

And other great engineering feats are made possible by the use of explosives.



**DU PONT EXPLOSIVES** will remove mountains, dig canals, build railroads, and clear your land of stumps and boulders.

For catalogs, special information, etc., write

**E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS  
POWDER COMPANY**  
Wilmington, Del.

Manufacturers of Explosives and  
Blasting Supplies of every kind

**OUR** will interest you—Fac-similes of  
**OFFER** Portraits of Winners of National  
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Dept. H, Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.

Advertise in Leslie's Weekly

# Pears'

The skin welcomes Pears' Soap. It gently cleanses, freshens and beautifies. Never irritates nor acts harshly.

Have you used Pears' Soap?

Get it anywhere.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified  
Advertising Medium

OVER 100,000 COPIES PRINTED EACH WEEK  
1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

### MISCELLANEOUS

**SUCCESS IN MINING OR OTHER INVESTMENTS** depends on successful environment, reasonable capitalization, equitable promotion, and competent management. Montana mining companies pay **DIVIDENDS** equalling all other States combined, Mexico, Canada and Alaska. Booklet of "facts" **FREE**. Mark E. Davis, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

**ART STUDIES**—Photographs from life models. Finest collection for artists and art lovers. Illustrated catalogue sent free on demand. C. Klary, 17 Rue de Maubeuge, Paris, France.

### PATENTS

**PATENTS THAT PAY.** Protect your Idea! Two Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 68-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. Vrooman, 1162 F St., Washington, D. C.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 69.)

B. Ludlow, Vt.: It is all a matter of bookkeeping. As far as I can make out from the statements it was not earned.

H. Johnstown, Pa.: 1. A New York paper of recent date had an expose of the company and of its promoters from which I infer that you will not have much use for either or they for you, now that they have your money. 2. I deal only with Wall Street securities.

W. Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. If you bought your Steel pref. as an investment you would find greater safety if you would sell it at a profit and put it in the bonds that stand ahead of the stock. 2. I think well of Swift & Company at prevailing prices. It is a well-managed, high-class industrial.

L. Portland, Me.: 1. The Interborough Rapid Transit three year convertible 6s are convertible into 5 per cent. bonds. They look like a fair short-term investment. 2. The Central Life securities is in receivers' hands. The application was made by Chicago stockholders. Insurance should not be mixed with speculation.

G. W. Milwaukee: 1. I have been unable to verify the statement. 2. I have reported the rumor which prevailed that the steel trust would like to absorb the Lake Superior Company, and that rumor still prevails. I doubt if Carnegie is going back into the steel business. It is understood that he has retired for good.

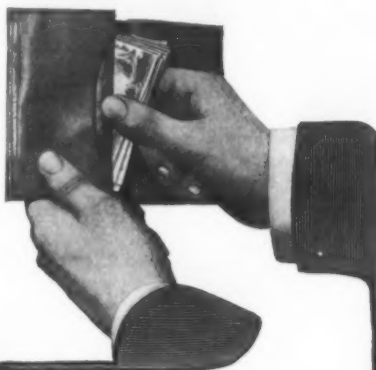
P. S. T. Toledo, O.: The New York Central Realty Company, suite 1734, No. 1133 Broadway, New York, are offering the 6 per cent. gold bonds. They make a very good statement, and you will find their references and all the facts regarding the bonds in the booklet they issue, a copy of which will be sent you on application to the address given.

Lake: 1. The future of the Wheeling and Lake Erie is so problematical that the 4s are not regarded as a purchase even at the present low figure, though to me they look like a reasonable speculation. 2. Ontario and Western paying 2 per cent. or K. C. S. preferred paying 4 per cent. looks cheaper than T. and P. paying nothing and reporting diminishing earnings.

S. Albany, N. Y.: I have never believed in the proposition, and I question whether it would be wise to send good money after bad. The manner in which the stock of the company was sold on most preposterous statements always seemed to me to be most reprehensible. The stockholders should get together, organize a committee and learn exactly where they stand. The more quickly they do this, the better. It ought not to be difficult to get a list of the stockholders and start the work.

S. T. New York: 1. The earnings of Kansas City Southern for the past eleven months are more than sufficient to meet the 4 per cent. dividends on the preferred, and the outlook in the railway world shows a slight improvement. Insiders bought Kansas City pref. around 60 and there are no evidences that they have been unloading. 2. All the low-priced dividend payers will have merit if political prospects and the crop outlook continue to be as favorably regarded as they are at present.

A. Zacatenco, Mex.: 1. Curb stocks are usually quoted only when there are transactions in them, though "bid and asked" prices are published regularly in some of the reports. 2. The decision against the right of the Manhattan



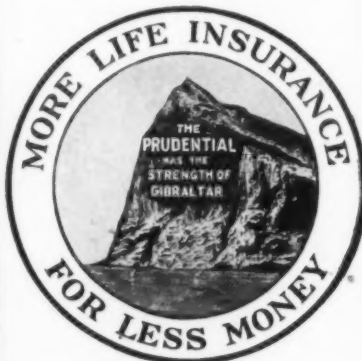
## Save Money in Your Life Insurance

By Buying the **NEW**  
Low Cost Policy of

## The Prudential

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at Age 30.

Write Dept. S To-day for Rates at  
Your Age and Specimen Policy.  
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**EIGHTY MILLION DOLLARS**  
New Ordinary Insurance  
**SOLD IN FORTY WEEKS**

**The Prudential Insurance Co.**  
of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the  
State of New Jersey.

**JOHN F. DRYDEN,**  
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Home Office:  
**NEWARK, N. J.**

## MANHANSET HOUSE

Shelter Island, L. I.

2 Hours from New York City.

Finest Resort on Long Island.

All Modern Improvements.

**Opens June 25**

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

**J. HULL DAVIDSON**

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SEASON.

Cottages leased with all service and meals  
from June 1.

NEW YORK OFFICE,  
23 UNION SQUARE.  
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.

## COLUMBIA HOTEL

Opposite Convention Hall  
Under New Management

**SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK**

Renovated Throughout—New Furnishings

First Class in Every Respect

Noted for its Homelike Comfort and  
Cleanliness

**A SUPERBLY LOCATED RESORT**

Albany, Troy & Co. Electric Car  
Terminal Station adjoining Hotel

SEND FOR RATES AND BOOKLET  
REASONABLE RATES

**GUS. A. MUELLER, Proprietor**

Transit, or rather of one of its auxiliaries (the Long Acre Company), to issue securities and engage in electric lighting in New York City caused the slump in the stock, but insiders were apparently its purchasers perhaps for the reason that it could scarcely sell much lower.

G. Washington, D. C.: 1. I see nothing particularly attractive about the Sedalia Light and Traction Company 5s at 95. They do not yield as good a rate of interest as the Kansas City Railway and Light Company first lien refunding 5s offered by Spencer Trask & Company, Pine and William Streets, New York. This is a 6 per cent. bond investment, particulars of which will be given you if you will write Spencer Trask & Company. 2. A first mortgage on a well-established railroad of course, but at current prices this would yield hardly better than 4 per cent.

M. Chicago, Ill.: 1. Gt. Northern pref. sold down to 107½ during the panic last October. The lowest price this year was 113½. The annual dividend is 7 per cent. and seems to be reasonably well assured. S. P. pref. just now looks like a better speculation. 2. A 25-point margin on either ought to be sufficient, but a presidential year is not a good one in which to speculate on margins. 3. Two years ago the talk of extra dividends and rights put Gt. Northern pref. to abnormally high figures, and ever since its decline to the present basis fresh talk has been heard of new deals and "melon cuttings." Every one gives Hill credit for skillfully managing his properties. Gt. Northern has better speculative qualities than St. Paul at present quotations.

N. Savannah, Ga.: 1. Southern Railway preferred offers a better and safer speculation than the common. The tremendous decline in the earnings of this road during the past year seems abnormal. I believe its prospects ought to improve unless business conditions continue to slacken and attacks on railroads grow harsher. 2. A partial crop failure or a widespread fear that the administration at Washington might be changed in its political complexion would tend to weakness in the stock market. The crop outlook is reassuring, but the political situation is beclouded. If we have lower prices we are apt to have them a month or two before election. 3. I think well of Vir-Car. Chemical common, but the future of the Erie Railroad is doubtful. It is a great property, but its finances are not in good shape. Some day the Erie will come into its own.

JASPER.

NEW YORK, July 9th, 1908.

**Making Money  
in Mining.**

IT IS evident, from the annual reports of copper-mining companies recently published, that too generous dividends were paid the first half of the year, and, in some cases, in the second half as well. During the first six months of 1907, the copper market was so good that considerable ore was taken out of mines that had been idle on account of the cost of production. Much of this ore could not possibly yield a profit should copper

sell at less than twenty cents a pound. The price did drop below this figure, but mining companies believed that a demand which would increase the price to twenty-five cents must return in the fall. Dividends were paid on this expectation. But the high metal market did not appear again, and the panic stopped many purchases that would otherwise have been made, and left millions of pounds of copper unsold; consequently but very few mining companies

(Continued on page 71.)

# LOVERS



## Of OUTDOOR LIFE

Prefer Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment as the most speedy, grateful and comforting treatment for sunburn, heat rashes, summer eczemas, itchings, irritations and inflammations and bites and stings of insects. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of toilet, bath and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co.; Sydney, India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd.; Tokio; Russia, Ferrein, Moscow; So. Africa, Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post Free, Cuticura Booklet on the Skin.

**Have You Read  
"Judge" Lately?**

## A Club Cocktail



## Is A Bottled Delight

**WHY** go to the inconvenience of preparing your own drinks when a bottle of CLUB COCKTAILS saves all the fuss and trouble. CLUB COCKTAILS are perfect cocktails—always ready for use. Their fine old liquors, measure-mixed, give them a uniformity of flavor no chance-made drink can possibly possess.

7 kinds. At all good dealers. Manhattan (whiskey base) and Martini (gin base) are universal favorites.

**G.F. Heublein & Bro.**

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON



**FINE CUBAN CIGARETTES**

**Henry Clay and Bocky Ca Cabanas**  
15 cts for 10 25 cts for 10

Especially recommended to smokers of Havana cigars  
\* \* \* Satisfaction without inhaling \* \* \*



## Making Money in Mining.

(Continued from page 70.)

earned their dividends last year. Those who are now complaining that their copper stocks are not yielding them any returns will find the explanation in the fact that companies were too liberal in past distributions to stockholders. One cannot eat his cake and keep it, too.

O., St. Louis: It would be an investment if the dividends were assured, but they are not. I do not advise its purchase.

L., Norfolk, Va.: It is one of a number of properties exploited at the time of the Tonopah boom, but of which little is now heard.

B., Worcester, Mass.: I do not believe that Bingham Mary is worth the selling price. I think its prospects have been exaggerated.

A Subscriber, Milwaukee: The company is greatly over-capitalized, and the glowing tales of its prospective wealth have yet to be confirmed by real development work. I would not purchase.

A., Medina, N. Y.: 1. I have written for information, but have been unable to get such a report as I would like, and am inclined to believe that there is very little value to the stock. A majority of the stock, of course, will control. 2. Thank you for your offer regarding the Fortuna. 3. No quotations of any kind or on any market are to be found on Mammoth.

D., Eureka, Cal.: I cannot obtain the information without knowing more definitely the location of the mine and the names of its officers. It is not recognized as a producer in any of the reports that I have seen, nor are any quotations available. Some years ago a mine bearing a similar name was being promoted, but I never understood that it yielded expected results.

T., Jersey City, N. J.: 1. The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada recently declared a quarterly dividend of 25c. per share. The par value of the stock is \$1. Dividends had been suspended a year ago and were formerly as high as a dollar a share. 2. I would not sell my Greene Con., nor would I exchange it for Greene-Canaan. I believe that the rights and equities of the Greene Con. stockholders cannot be bartered away or confiscated.

NEW YORK, July 9th, 1908.

ROSCOE.

**JOHN JAMESON**

★★★★

**WHISKEY**

*When you ask for the best you should get Jameson's*

Sole Agents  
**W. A. TAYLOR & CO.**  
New York

## MAKE YOUR OWN LIQUORS AT HOME.

Why pay the dealers big profits? Save the difference! Make the liquors you use, in your own home. No trouble. No experience necessary. We furnish you with a concentrated extract and full directions for making a very fine article. Select any one of the following and send us FIFTY CENTS in stamps or currency and we will send you, postpaid, enough extract for making one gallon of any of the below liquors:

Absinthe, Anisette, Apricot brandy, Apple brandy, Banana, Benedict, Buchu and Gin, Light or Dark Bitters, Blackberry, Cocktails, Celery and Gin Cognac, Corn whiskey, Wild Cherry brandy or bounce, Creme de Menthe, Creme de Rose, Creme de Violette, Creme de Cocoa, Tom or Holland Gin, Ginger brandy, Kummel, Orange brandy, Peach brandy, Raspberry, Rock and Rye, Strawberry, etc. Agents wanted.

NEW YORK EXTRACT CO.

P. O. Box 1050.

NEW YORK CITY.



## Lake George

"Most picturesque thing I saw in America."—Herbert Spencer.

All that you want to know about the beauties of this loveliest of waters and its wealth of accommodations set forth in

## "A Summer Paradise"

Issued by the Delaware & Hudson, mailed on receipt of 6 cents postage. The accessibility of Lake George, the excellence and variety of its hotel accommodations, and convenient train service make it an ideal spot for week-end trips.

This hand book treats also of numerous other resorts of cool Northern New York.

New and accurate map of Lake George free on request.

A. A. HEARD,  
Gen. Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

## BARRELS OF AIR BURNED AS FUEL

New, Remarkable Stove—Ohioan's Great Invention—Consumes 395 Barrels of Air to One Gallon of common Kerosene oil making oil-gas—the New Fuel that looks and burns like gas!

Wood, coal and oil all cost money. **ONLY FREE FUEL IS AIR!** Unlimited supply—no trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike. 'We can't burn air alone, but see here! Our wonderful stove burns air and gas—very little gas—principally air. Takes its fuel almost entirely from the atmosphere.

A miniature gas works—penny fuel for every family—save 1-3 to 1-2 on cost—save dirt and drudgery—no more coal or wood to carry—ashes unknown—absolute safety.

**SEE HOW SIMPLE! TURN A KNOB—TOUCH A MATCH—FIRE IS ON.  
TURN AGAIN—FIRE IS OFF! THAT'S ALL.**

Astonishing but true—time-tested—proven facts—circulars give startling details—overwhelming evidence.

**NO SUCH STOVE SOLD IN STORES—UNLIKE ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN OR HEARD OF.**

A genius of Cincinnati has invented a new, scientific oil-gas generator that is proving a blessing to women folks, enabling them to cook with gas—relieving them of drudgery. Makes cooking and housework a delight and at the same time often saves  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in cost of fuel.

How often have many of our lady readers remarked that they would give anything to get rid of the dirty, smoky oil wick stoves and their gasoline stoves which are so dangerous and liable to cause explosions or fire at any time.

Well, that day has arrived and a fine substitute has been discovered and every family can now have gas fuel for cooking, baking and heating and not have their kitchens a hot, fiery furnace in summer, and be carrying coal and ashes—ruining their looks and health.

## Thousands a Week.

Upon calling at the factory we found that this invention has caused a remarkable excitement all over the U. S.—that the factory is already rushed with thousands of orders and evidently the Company's representatives and agents are making big profits as they offer splendid inducements.

As will be noticed from the engraving, this OIL-GAS GENERATOR is entirely different from any other stove—although its construction is very simple—may be easily and safely operated and is built on the latest scientific principles, having no valves, which is a marked improvement, as all valves are liable to leak, carbonize, clog up or overflow.

By simply moving a knob the oil is automatically fed to a small, steel burner bowl or retort where it is instantly changed into gas, which is drawn upwards between two red hot perforated steel chimneys, thoroughly mixed with air and consumed, giving a bright blue flame—hottest gas fire, similar in color and heating power to natural gas.

This invention has been fully protected in the U. S. Patent Office and is known as the HARRISON VALVELESS, WICKLESS, AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS GENERATOR—the only one yet discovered that consumes the carbon and by-products of the oil.

The extremely small amount of Kerosene Oil that is needed to produce so large a volume of gas makes it one of the most economical fuels on earth, and the reason for the great success of this Generator is based on the well-known fact of the enormous expansiveness of oil-gas when mixed with oxygen or common air.

Oil-gas is proving so cheap that 15c. to 30c. a week should furnish fuel gas for cooking for a small family.

Kerosene oil from which oil-gas is made may be purchased in every grocery—is cheap and a gallon of it will furnish a hot, blue flame gas fire in the burner for about 18 hours, and as a stove is only used 3 or 4 hours a day in most families for cooking, the expense of operating would be but little.

In addition to its cheapness is added the comfort, cleanliness—absence of soot, coal, dirt, ashes, etc.

What pleasure to just turn on the oil—light the gas—a hot fire ready to cook. When through, turn it off. Just think: a little kerosene oil—one match—light—a beautiful blue flame—hottest fire—always ready—quick meals—a gas stove in your home.

It generates the gas only as needed—Is not complicated, but simple—easily operated and another feature is its PERFECT SAFETY.

## NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

and liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—invaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a

## A FAMOUS MARCH.

The King of France had just marched up the hill with forty thousand men.

"It is cheaper than a battle-fleet cruise," he explained.

Herewith he marched down again.—*New York Sun.*

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

## HE KNEW.

Sentimental young lady—"Ah, professor! what would this old oak say if it could talk?"

Professor—"It would say, 'I am an elm.'"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

## OBSERVING.

Madelyn—"I have observed that some young men act like fools when in love."

Kathryn—"And I have observed that it is not necessary for some to be in love."—*Scranton Tribune.*

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for the children. 25c. a bottle.

portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

## Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which if placed over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we produce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove is a wonderful saver of fuel—at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal."

Mr. H. Howe, of N. Y., writes: "I find the Harrison is the first and only perfect oil-gas stove I have ever seen—so simple anyone can safely use it. It is what I have wanted for years. Certainly a blessing to human kind."

Mr. E. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shafer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is beautiful dark blue, and so hot seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton writes: "Am delighted—Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendeke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match



HEATER AND COOKER, OR HEATING EXCLUSIVELY.

lights the stove and in 10 minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making big money.

## WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Maine, writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—took 12 orders in 3 days."

A. B. Slimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—Sold 5 stoves first day I had mine."

J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

NOT JUST THE ORDINARY KIND  
The Whittier Inn

Sea Gate, New York Harbor

On the Ocean and near the City

Located in a Beautiful Residential Private Park

OPEN ALL THE YEAR



A refined, quiet, high-class hotel catering to people of discrimination. It appeals particularly to Automobilists. Easily accessible from Manhattan via Brooklyn Electric; by hourly private boat to and from the Battery, N. Y., or by automobile via Ocean Parkway and other fine roads. Bus service. Excellent beach for bathing. Shower, baths, dressing rooms, etc., in hotel. Tennis, rowing, sailing, etc. Three near-by cottages with hotel service afford exclusive accommodations. Booklet and rates upon application.

L. W. WHITTIER, Prop.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel, and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working, and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes, 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings, and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasures of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest and safest fuel—save  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, The World Mfg. Co., 6955 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.25 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

## DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TODAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital \$100,000.00 and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

## \$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position, paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these Stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 8 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 8 and make \$10.00 to \$15.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?

HOTEL  
MARTINIQUE

BROADWAY AND 33D STREET, HERALD SQUARE, N. Y. CITY.

THE MOST CENTRAL LOCATION IN NEW YORK. THE HIGHEST CLASS OF ACCOMMODATIONS AT MODERATE RATES.

TRANSIENT RATES: \$2 a day and up, \$3 a day and up, \$4 a day and up. Pre-eminence (among New York hotels) for the excellence of its service, cuisine and appointments. THE MARTINIQUE RESTAURANTS HAVE AN INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION. Same Management as St. Denis Hotel.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 43  
T. J. H. Secretary.





FINANCIER—"So you're thinking of painting pictures? If you take my advice, you'll paint like Rembrandt. *There's money in it!*" —Punch.

## \$100 FOR PHOTOGRAPHS

THE BOHEMIAN MAGAZINE is offering \$20.00 each for the best five photographs illustrating the following quotations:

"I am declined into the vale of years."—*Shakespeare.*

"My salad days when I was green in judgment."—*Shakespeare.*

"Halcyon Days."—*Shakespeare.*

"In measureless content."—*Shakespeare.*

"She's all my fancy painted her:

She's lovely, she's divine."—*Mee.*

Anyone may submit as many photographs as he or she may desire. One prize of \$20 will be given for the best illustration of each quotation.

To amateur photographers these lines should be rich in suggestion. A photograph must illustrate the spirit of a particular quotation; beyond that we impose no condition.

Competition ends October 31, 1908.

## CASH PRIZES FOR STORIES

THE BOHEMIAN MAGAZINE is also offering \$1,000, as prizes for the best stories: \$500 for the first prize, \$175 for the second, and substantial prizes for others.

THE GRAY GOOSE MAGAZINE, under the same editorial management, offers \$500 in prizes for stories.

Buy the July BOHEMIAN or GRAY GOOSE at any newsstand for particulars, or address as below.

THE  
**BOHEMIAN**  
DEPOSIT, N. Y.

## Out of the Multitude

that enjoy the Sports on land and water thousands fatigue and weary and need the delights of cheer or the comfort of strength.

## HUNTER WHISKEY

IS THE FAMOUS, FAULTLESS STIMULANT  
for such needs.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.



# The Telephone's Burden

**E**VERY day brings a new use—a new requirement. It is the Telephone's Burden not only to keep pace with business development, but to camp constantly a little across the frontier.

Can you imagine a city, as cities once existed, made up of several "quarters," to each of which was confined a population which spoke a separate language?

You, as the average citizen, would be forced to learn several languages, or to go about the city with an interpreter—a process that would seriously interfere with your business.

If, instead of using different languages, the people of a city used different telephone systems, the result would be exactly the same. You would have to keep each particular brand of telephone.

It is nobody's fault that this is so. The Bell companies are not responsible for the fact that a nation's convenience demands the use of one telephone system, any more than they are that one language for a nation is better than a collection of provincial dialects.

The associated Bell companies, with their singleness of purpose and unity of service, are responsible, however, for doing their utmost to provide the system that wholly fits this recognized condition—that prevents the endless and expensive confusion of many systems.

The Telephone's Burden is to embrace in one comprehensive system all that a city, or the whole country, needs in the way of telephone service.

This has made the telephone universal. To-day's work of carrying sixteen million messages—some of business, some of joy and some of sorrow—is not all of the day's burden, either.

Preparing for to-morrow's quota of message-passengers on this great national highway of speech is a labor quite as heavy as to-day's actual work.

For in the Bell service to-morrow never

comes. The associated Bell companies' eighty thousand workers are *always* preparing for it—always working to keep pace with the new requirements, forecast by to-day's routine.

People have rapidly developed this *new sense*—the sense of projecting speech. As the sense develops they are learning more about the telephone's possibilities. Twenty million minds are constantly finding new uses for it.

We must immediately adapt the entire Bell system to these new uses.

A realization of this widespread work should clear your mind of doubt, if any exists, that the associated Bell companies are working *with* and *for* the public, striving by the most progressive methods to provide a telephone service that will take your voice anywhere that your thought goes, or your friend goes, or your letter will travel—sometimes even farther than your imagination will carry you—, whether it is half way across the town or half way across the country.

The Bell service is diligently keeping pace with the country's progress, in full knowledge of existing conditions and the necessities of the future.

It goes to the public with such statements as this, in order that all telephone subscribers may understand the position it occupies as a utility; may make their demands on the service intelligently; may readily see that rates must perforce be regulated and continue on an equitable business basis in order to provide the maximum number of subscribers—to make the system universal; that they may fully understand that co-operation of subscriber and telephone company is the *surest* guarantee of good service.

**American Telephone & Telegraph Company**

And Its Associated  
Bell Companies



One Policy—One System  
Universal Service

UNITING OVER 4,000,000 TELEPHONES

**Williams' Shaving Soap**

"The only kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

The only kind that for three generations has given complete satisfaction to men who shave.

May be had in the form of Shaving Sticks or Shaving Tablets.